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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.92

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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September 2, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 86
Humidity 95 68

September 2, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 2 p.m. 89
Humidity 91 70

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916.

六拜禮 號二月九英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$30 PER ANNUM

TELEGRAMS.

CONDENSED.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP IS THE LOWEST ON RECORD. COTTON PRICES MAY REACH AN UNPRECEDENTED FIGURE. GREEK COMMITTEE IN FAVOUR OF JOINING ALLIES IS FORMED. FURTHER PROGRESS & CAPTURE OF PRISONERS IS REPORTED BY FRENCH. MR. ALFRED NOYES SHOWS HOW GERMAN SUBMARINES ARE TRAPPED. A GRAPHIC ACCOUNT IS GIVEN OF A FIGHT BETWEEN SEAPLANE & ZEPPELIN. THE BULGARIANS HAVE SECURED 17 FORTS IN EASTERN MACEDONIA. RUMANIANS HAVE OCCUPIED BOTH PASSES LEADING TO HERMANNSTADT. RUMANIANS CROSSING FRONTIER FORCED TORRENTS UP TO NECKS. THE MASTERY OF THE DANUBE BY THE ALLIES IS NOW COMPLETE. BRITISH AUTHORITIES SAY WAR OUTLOOK HAS COMPLETELY CHANGED. AUSTRIANS RETREATED OVER 23 MILES IN THREE DAYS. RUMANIAN MINISTER AT SOFIA IS SAID TO HAVE ASKED FOR PASSPORTS. THE GERMAN MORALE ON THE WESTERN FRONT IS VERY BADLY SHAKEN. SINCE JULY 1, 43,000 GERMANS HAVE BEEN TAKEN ON WESTERN FRONT. GERMANS HAVE WITHDRAWN NINE DIVISIONS TO HELP AUSTRIANS. THE RUMANIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES SUCCESSFULLY IN ALL DIRECTIONS. THE RUMANIANS REPORT THAT THEIR LOSSES ARE VERY LIGHT.

[All telegrams appearing in large type are the latest, having been received during the course of the day. Those in small type have come through over-night.]

SEAPLANE v. ZEPPELIN.

A Daylight Fight Described.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 31, 2.20 p.m.

A steamer has brought into an East Coast port an account of a daylight fight between a British seaplane and a Zeppelin, one of several which had been attacking fishing craft.

The Zeppelin descended to within a few hundred feet to attack a steamer, when she sighted the approaching seaplane. As the Zeppelin rose to escape, the seaplane dived and began bombing. The Zeppelin's gun replied with shell and hit the seaplane, which wobbled, but rose with the float smashed. It continued bombing and struck the stern of the Zeppelin, which tilted and fell, but rapidly righted itself before reaching the water. Meanwhile the seaplane was retreating, apparently damaged.

It was afterwards learned that she returned safely, and the Zeppelin also probably got home, as the weather was very fine, but she was badly damaged.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Further Prisoners Captured.

September 1, 12.20 a.m.

The text of a Paris communique is:—The French artillery are most active on the Somme.

A grenade attack at Maurepas wood was easily repulsed. Isolated operations south of the Somme resulted in French progress.

South of Estrees and south-west of Soyecourt wood, we have captured prisoners.

There is the customary cannonade elsewhere.

Enemy Attack Stopped.

September 1, 1.20 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—An enemy attack on High Wood was stopped by machine guns immediately the Germans left the trenches.

There was unimportant mining activity in the Neuville and Loos vicinities.

There were fairly heavy bombardments in the daytime in various sections.

The Bavarian prisoners, mentioned yesterday morning as being captured, included eight officers.

British Take Ground Every Day.

September 1, 6.55 a.m.

Correspondents at Headquarters say a feature of the tense struggle on the Somme has been the fact that the British have not failed to make ground in a single day. Nowhere have they been thrown back, while few days have passed without the capture of a respectable number of prisoners.

Undoubtedly the morale of the Germans is badly shaken, due to the pitilessness of our artillery and magnificent bravery of our infantry.

The enemy has exerted his utmost strength to hold the dominating ridge.

43,000 German Prisoners.

September 1, 6.55 a.m.

Mr. Warner Allen, writing from the British Headquarters, says that since July 1 the Anglo-French armies have taken 43,000 prisoners on the Somme and at Verdun. Nevertheless, the Germans have withdrawn nine divisions to help the Austrians, including four since July 1, so critical is his general position.

HUGE RUSSIAN CAPTURES.

September 1, 4.00 p.m.

A Russian official announcement says:—We captured yesterday, in the regions where battles occurred, 289 officers and 15,501 men, 2,400 of whom were Germans. We also captured six guns and fifty-five machine guns.

TELEGRAMS.

IN THE BALKANS.

Greek Pro-Ally Movement.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 31, 2.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says that on August 30 an influential committee, including prominent officers, formed on appeals by the people and the Army to join the Allies and drive the Bulgarian oppressor from Greek soil, summoned a monster meeting to explain its objects. Recruiting of volunteer battalions is stimulated.

Bulgaria and Rumania.

September 1, 4.15 a.m.

That the Bulgarian position towards Rumania was not clear yesterday morning in Constantinople was indicated by an arrangement whereby Germany, Turkey and Bulgaria should jointly declare war on Rumania, but, though Turkey complied, there has been nothing heard from Sofia or elsewhere to show that Bulgaria has taken such a dangerous step.

Now a Berlin telegram asserts that the Rumanian Minister at Sofia asked for his passports on Wednesday evening. It adds:—Therefore Rumania has severed diplomatic relations.

The Austrian Retreat.

September 1, 5.40 a.m.

The Austrians have retreated before the Rumanians over twenty miles in three days, as Ohiksereds is twenty-three miles within the frontier on the Rumanian right.

An Austrian communique also shows that the Rumanians in the direction of the Iron Gate are attacking the heights east of Herkulesbad.

Rumania's Ambitions.

September 1, 5.40 a.m.

A Proclamation issued by the King of Rumania, indicates that Rumania's territorial ambitions include Banat, Transylvania and part of Bukovina. Otherwise, "From the River Theise to the Black Sea" is Rumania's watchword.

Allies' Mastery of the Danube.

September 1, 6.30 a.m.

German newspapers announce that the Rumanians occupy both passes leading to Hermannstadt and have joined troops advancing from Brass. They describe the flight of twenty-thousand inhabitants of Brass in crowded trains, leaving at six-minute intervals.

The fugitives describe how the first Rumanian troops, in their eagerness, crossed the frontier in a torrent up to their necks. Their rapid advance was aided by aeroplane reconnaissances.

The mastery of the Danube by the Allies is complete, and Rastchuk, Vidin and other Bulgarian towns are exposed to destruction.

German papers urge the public not to be alarmed at further retirements, as the Austrians are unable to hold out long on the new front and retirement is inevitable.

The Outlook Completely Changed.

September 1, 6.30 a.m.

The Daily Telegraph says the authorities at Whitehall are all of opinion that the war outlook has completely changed during the past forty-eight hours. The rapid advance of the Rumanians has exceeded all expectations.

Rumanians Progressing Everywhere.

September 1, 7.55 a.m.

A Bucharest communique dated August 30 says:—Our advance continues successfully in all directions. Our losses are very light.

Bulgarians Secure Seventeen Forts.

September 1, 2.05 a.m.

Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters at Salonica says the Bulgarians without fighting have secured seventeen forts in Eastern Macedonia. They cost four millions and contain large quantities of munitions and provisions and a hundred guns.

Bulgaria Declares War on Rumania.

August 1, 2.05 a.m.

It is officially announced that Bulgaria has declared war on Rumania.

No Change.

September 1, 3.40 p.m.

A British Salonica communique states:—There is no change on our Struma and Doiran fronts.

SERIOUS COTTON POSITION.

September 1, 6.35 a.m.

The Times correspondent at Manchester states there was great anxiety at the Royal Exchange when the report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau was received, showing the condition of the cotton crop to be the lowest on record—11,800,000 bales compared with 13,000,000 last season. There is a prospect of the price soaring to the unprecedented range which staggered the Manchester market last week.

The influence of such an advance on yarns and all fabrics in Lancashire mills will be extremely unfavourable. The prices now quoted by manufacturers and spinners are a serious obstacle to business.

India especially will not look at grey staples and is buying other cloths with great caution and reluctance. In the event of a further rise, many spindles and looms must close down.

TELEGRAMS.

HOW SUBMARINES ARE CAUGHT.

Wonderful British Methods.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

August 31, 3.40 p.m.

Mr. Alfred Noyes in a third article (Copyright 1916) says:—At each auxiliary base there are offices or "strafe houses" where naval officers control all that happens in all our seas. They are mapped out in all our waters, on which the movements of all reported submarines are recorded and followed up.

Our enemies would be disconcerted to see one of these great maps, upon which not only the spots at which submarines are sighted neatly marked, but also their exact courses, with all their wanderings for hundreds of miles, traced by thin red lines till the moment when the signal is given by telephone and wireless for guns and nets to close in.

PROGRESS IN EAST AFRICA.

August 31, 6.30 p.m.

An East African official message states:—We occupied Mrogoro, on the Central Railway, on August 28. The enemy is retreating towards Mahenge.

English and Belgian forces are approaching Tabora from several directions.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on Page 8 or on Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Enemy Attack Repulsed.

September 1, 12.20 a.m.

A Paris communique states that an enemy attack on Maurepas wood was easily repulsed.

Enemy Driven Back.

September 1, 1.00 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique states: The enemy's attempted attack in the vicinity of High Wood was repulsed.

RUSSIAN FLEET AT RUMANIAN PORT.

August 31, 9.50 p.m.

Russian war vessels have arrived at Constanza (Rumania).

GRAVE MILITARY SCANDAL.

Murdering British Territorial Soldiers.

In India the authorities still seem to look upon Tommy as a little lower than a dog, and of less value than a horse. On June 5th, over a thousand British Territorial soldiers, drawn from almost every regiment in the King's Army, disembarked at Karachi from a transport, and were hustled into a waiting train. They breathed a sigh of relief at leaving the ship, on which their treatment had been none of the best, and eagerly anticipated better conditions on land. The unfortunate fellows were in disgrace. After "doing their bit" in France, they had gone on well-earned furlough, but had overstayed their leave—some by only a single day. For this offence they had been sentenced to disciplinary treatment in India for periods varying from six months to two years. They were packed closely in third-class carriages—with the same kind of accommodation as a traveller gets in more temperate climates when sharing a bench with five other passengers. Thus they started, at seven in the evening, on a four days' journey to Rawal Pindi, across the Scinde Desert, with scarcely any water for drinking and practically no sanitary arrangements. This "disciplinary" party, it had been thought by someone in authority, was just the very thing to undergo an experiment which had never been tried before—namely, that of transporting a crowded train, loaded with Europeans in third-class carriages, unprovided with fans or any of the other contrivances usually thought essential when crossing the burning plains of India, where the temperature is often over 120 degrees in the shade.

The contents of the men's water bottles were soon exhausted, and so was the single pound of ice per head with which a munificent Government had provided them. It is well to draw a curtain over the gruesome details of that awful night. The poor fellows—sickening, choking, suffocating and dying—suffered the tortures of the damned. A Major and three doctors were in charge, but as these officers were getting their first experience of India, their services were totally inadequate. After many stops to allow other passenger trains to pass, at three o'clock the next afternoon they reached Rohri Station, 291 miles from Karachi, where there was a scheduled stop of three hours. When the carriage doors were opened seven corpses and thirty-two sick were taken out from where, a few hours before, there had been only healthy men. Five died soon after reaching the local hospital; the survivors' sufferings were prolonged. At Rohri they had a meal in the station shed, which has only an iron roof. For four hours, during the hottest part of the day, they were kept waiting on the borders of the desert. At seven in the evening, baling "Black Hole of Calcutta" commenced the second stage of its fateful journey, shedding its dead and dying at various stations en route.

The Major and the doctors—although almost prostrate with heat themselves—worked among the sufferers to the utmost of their ability, supported by officers who had come to meet their drafts. What had been two pounds of ice per man was now issued, but, having been brought over forty miles, the greater part of this life-saving substance had melted. The train of death continued its lagging course. Urgent telegrams had been sent to Lahore, and the medical authorities there rose to the occasion, a large staff of doctors and nurses awaiting the train at the station when it—four hours late—came in. The traffic manager had an extra engine coupled, and ordered that the journey should be continued at express speed. A medical officer with experience accompanied the troops, and it is probably owing to these energetic measures that more fatalities did not occur. The death roll was, however, shocking. Twenty-five gallant British soldiers had been killed by the neglect and incompetence of some dunderheaded official. Over 200 men were taken to hospital, and we regret to learn that of these twelve have since died, whilst several of the victims have, unfortunately, gone raving mad. One terrible case was that of a soldier who was laid out for dead in the train, and three corpses piled on top of him. When, however, many hours later—the officials removed the bodies, they found the poor fellow still alive, although he breathed his last a few moments later.

In the opinion of those qualified to judge, it is a miracle that any of the thousand men should have survived their terrible ordeal; and on behalf of these poor tortured creatures we demand that criminal proceedings shall be taken against the cold-blooded "experimentalists" who herded Europeans into what were practically sheep pens, without the deencies of life, and sent them on a journey of over a thousand miles in a train so slow that it took four days instead of thirty-six hours—and this when they were not even supplied en route with the boiled and cooled water for drinking which is part of the allowance authorized by the Government.

There is no war in India, and no reason—except it be to "punish" the men—why they should not have travelled by easy stages in proper carriages, during the cool of the night, with generous supplies of ice. No garbled excuse, no glib tale of "orders," can wipe out this ghastly crime. Who shall hang?—John Bull.

TELEGRAMS.

U. S. RAILWAY DISPUTE.

Threat of a Strike.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

London, Received, September 2.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the President and the leaders of the Senate and the House of Representatives have agreed to a compromise on the bill for a settlement of the railway dispute which provides for an eight-hour day, the establishment of a Special Commission to observe its operation, and the military operation of railroads in the event of a strike. The punishment for violation of the provision is fine and imprisonment. Other features of the Wilson plan, including the adoption of Canadian Industrial Disputes Act, to which the men objected, may be considered in Congress.

Later the Labour leaders intimated if the Bill passes Congress, where it was introduced on August 31, they would order an official strike.

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DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—Opening night, 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Palisade Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.
Monday, September 4.
The "8 o'clock" at Theatre Royal.

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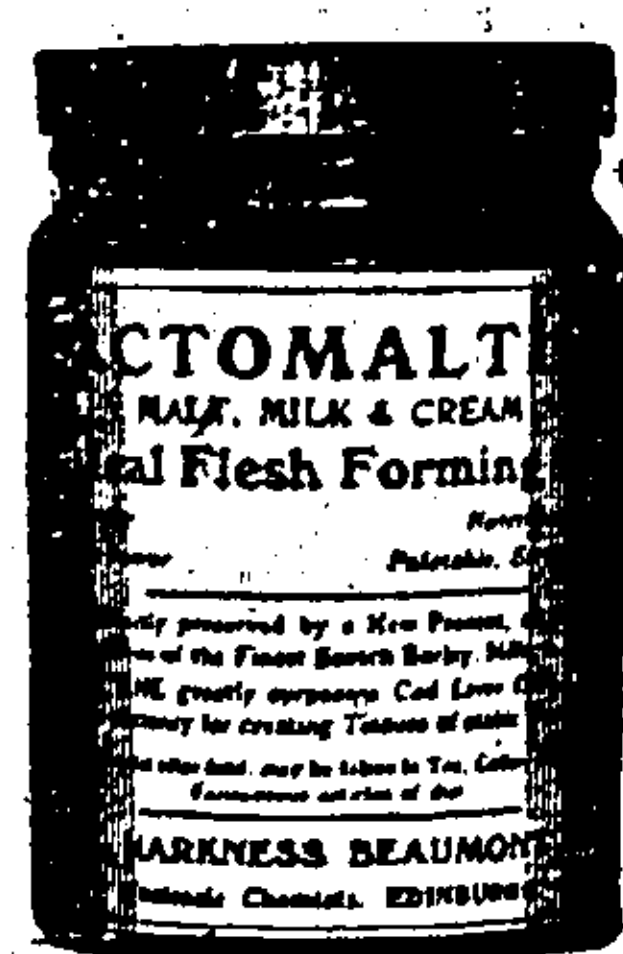
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FRENCH LESSONS.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Cologne Butcher Fined.
A Cologne butcher named Sommer has been sentenced to jail for two years and fined \$0,000 marks for withholding from sale a large amount of meat assigned for sale in Cologne to London dealers at a great profit. This is the heaviest sentence yet reported for violation of the food distribution laws.

An Interesting Lecture.

One of the graduates at the recent Yale commencement submitted a paper on "The Utilization of Tetraethylmethylmercaptan for the Synthesis of Aliphatic and Aromatic Lanthionines." Then why not, asks the *Charlotte Observer*, try some of it on the Mexicans?

To Prevent Prisoners from Escaping.

In "A Soldier of the Legion," by Edward Morley, this account of the measures taken to prevent war prisoners from escaping is given: "They were surrendering. How we went at our work! Out flew our knives, and we mingled among the prisoners, slicing off their trousers buttons, cutting off suspenders, and hacking through belts. All the war shoes had their laces cut. . . . Thus, slopping along, hands helplessly in their threeholes pockets to keep their trousers from falling round their ankles, shuffling their feet to keep their boots on, the huge column of prisoners was sent to the rear with a few soldiers to direct rather than to guard them."

Girl Murdered in Broad Daylight.
The *Asahi* reports that at about one p.m. on August 17, when a man named Harimoto Tomikichi was passing the embankment of the Shin Yodogawa, known as Juso Tsutsumi, near the Juso Bridge, Osaka, he saw a man stabbing a young woman with a dagger. The couple were almost hidden in the high grass which grows on the embankment. Greatly surprised by this terrible scene he hastened to the Juso Police Station and reported what he had seen: When the policeman arrived at the spot, the murderer had decamped. The woman, who appeared to be about 20 years of age, apparently a waitress from a restaurant, was quite dead.

Death of Bow Street Magistrate.
Mr. A. A. Hopkins, who was appointed one of the Bow Street magistrates in 1913, died recently, after an operation for appendicitis. Born in 1855, he was called to the Bar at the age of 24, and was appointed magistrate at Lambeth in 1890. He distinguished himself at Bow Street by his firmness, and by the courteous way with which he extracted a fine. He dispensed justice as if seeking a favour of the delinquent. "You must pay half a crown, if you please," or "You must go to prison for a month, please," or "The least I can do for you is to give you 14 days, please" were phrases typical of the way in which he always glided the pill which it was his duty to order an offender to swallow. And if the prisoner failed to appreciate the whimsical humour, the court appreciated it.

The Tan Girl.
Tan is how the fashionable complexion for women, declares the *Daily Chronicle*. "You've either got to wear a Red Cross uniform or a canteen worker's brassard or a munitions badge, or a 'tanned face,' remarked a pretty girl. "Why?" she was asked. "The land," she replied promptly. "If you come back to town with cheeks that are as brown as the earth, people immediately believe you've been helping to make hay or picking fruit. You don't need to bother about your complexion. People don't expect you to have one if you've been helping farmers. And think what it saves at the chemist's. I used to spend pounds on creams and things. Now I work on the land every week-end, and I've got quite used to my brown face. No, you can't get the right shade of tan in town. You've got to go and do honest work in the country. And when you've done it your complexion is your badge of honour."

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors, the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Imperial Government Railway.
The revenue of the Imperial Government Railways for the last decade of July amounted to Y1,386,009 in freights and Y1,753,783 in fares, making a total of Y3,139,797. As compared with the corresponding period of last year this shows a gain of Y667,117, or Y3.49 per mile per diem.

Death of Oldest Rector.
The death occurred recently of the Rev. William Towler Kingsley, who had held the living of South Kilvington, Thirsk, for a period of fifty-seven years. He celebrated his 101st birthday on June 28. He was cousin to Charles Kingsley, the famous novelist, and an intimate friend of John Ruskin and Turner, the artist. His wife, who is about ninety years of age, survives him. He was the oldest rector in England.

Records Burnt.
An ex-soldier, who, through injuries received at the battle of Ypres, where he was "buried alive," had been discharged with a pension from the Army, as medically unfit, told the West London magistrate that the reason he fell into arrears of rent with his landlord was that he could not get his pay. "The records were burnt in the Dublin rebellion," he said, "and I have not been able to get the £10 or £12 due to me in consequence." Shantung's Lack of Copper Coins.

In reference to a Japanese paper's report that as things are now settling down in Shantung and the harvesting season is drawing near, a sudden demand for copper coin has arisen, the *N. J. Daily News* observes that nothing is said about the fact that certain Japanese have partly denuded Shantung of copper coins, which were exported to Japan at a large profit, in spite of the fact that it is contrary to Chinese Customs regulations to export coins or metal obtained by melting them.

Daring Armed Robbery in Shanghai.

Another daring armed robbery took place last week at 109 Tongshan Road Shanghai. At 8 p.m. four men, one armed with a revolver and another with a knife, broke into the front entrance of the house and after holding up the inmates in a threatening manner, who happened to be all women, ransacked the premises and succeeded in obtaining jewelry and money to the value of several thousand dollars. No shots were fired, neither was anyone injured. The thieves made good their escape.

Unique.
Newspaper despatches tell of a pension case which must be unique. It is alleged that the Swiss Government is trying to find the living descendants, if any exist, of Hans Roth, of Rumsberg, who was granted a pension by Switzerland in 1392. Hans was a farmer who overheard enemy soldiers talking of a plan to sack the city of Soleure. He gave information and saved the town. Thereupon the canton voted a perpetual fund to provide an honorary robe and an annual pension to Hans, and, after him, to the eldest of his descendants. The last Hans Roth, of Rumsberg, died recently.

Population of Chosen.
According to the latest investigation made by the Government, the population of Chosen is 16,278,389 and the number of households 3,117,982. The Japanese inhabitants number 303,359 (83,208 households), that of Koreans 15,975,030 (3,027,403 households) that of foreigners including Chinese 17,100 (4,290 households). Classified according to occupations, says the *Seoul Press*, those engaged in agriculture form the majority with 14,073,000 persons, and those engaged in commerce, technical industry, and official business come next in order with 910,000, 223,000, and 257,000. There are also 236,000 persons unemployed or who failed to report their occupations.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

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NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

TRUE CAUSE OF YUAN'S DEATH.

Authoritative Statement.

The *Peking Gazette* has received for publication the following authoritative account of the late President's last illness and death. The physicians who attended him during the period covered by the following report were Dr. J. A. Bassiere, the well-known French physician in the Capital and Dr. Wong Wen-tso:

Unsettled Condition of Health.

His Excellency Yuan had been observed since four years to show, at intervals, signs of an unsettled condition of health. These signs were attentively followed by his physicians, and gradually the same suggested premonitory signs of a latent uremia. The more marked symptom was tachycardia or acceleration of the pulse rhythm. When his health was at its best, the pulse never rated less than 80 to 85 beatings per minute; a not uncommon record being 90 to 100, and in time of gastric troubles or catarrhal bronchitis, it increased to 120-125 with no corresponding rise of temperature. The other signs—nervous, circulatory, gastric, hepatic, secretory—were also, at intervals, met with. There was no doubt of some chronic trouble existing in the President's constitution; and every attention was paid to check the progress of the disease by medication, general hygiene of life and diet. For the past two years the signs corresponded with those of the period of "tolerance" or "compensation" of this morbid process. The general appearance was a very healthy one. The President had never felt so well in the quiet periods; and five months before his death, during almost the whole past winter, everything seemed very satisfactory, better than it had been in previous years.

Causes of Death, Organic and Moral.

The uremia became apparent or confirmed quite suddenly, when the political state of the country happened to disturb his unstable condition of health. The causes were organic and moral, the former being predisposing and the second exciting.

Very hard and trying work without periods of rest, medical advice on hygiene not observed, accumulated fatigue, mental strain continuously acting upon a weakened circulating system, all the wear and tear of an immense past and present labour, and last but not least of all an overwhelming sorrow arising from daily betraying events, had a powerful depressing effect on the whole organism, brought up the rupture of equilibrium and undoubtedly were the main factors in the onset of the acute uremia with a sudden, persistent aporia—a crisis which in five days developed into a fatal end.

His Excellency the President Yuan died from the effect to a very well-known disease commonly met with in old age. On this point there is no doubt (or suspicion) in the mind of the qualified medical men who attended him. It was in their power to foresee what would be the unavoidable evolution of the disease they had diagnosed before its apparent period; but it was beyond any human power to guess at what time and hour it would develop in its acute stage under the action of powerful psychical depressive factors.

The Last Symptoms.

The last symptoms, watched hour by hour by impartial witnesses, were those of a progressive asthenia, an inspiratory and paralytic dyspnea with anxiety. They ended in alidity by progressive failure of the heart action with sub-delirium and indistinct talking at intervals. But the President kept generally a clear mind and was giving orders up to the last hours of his life.

Any other suggestions are unfounded and untrue. The President Yuan Shih-kai departed for the eternal rest at his post of command, his great soul having peacefully withdrawn his body.

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TO LET—Offices in Princes Building. Apply to: SHEWAN TOMES & CO. Liquidators—Reuter Brockelmann & Co.

TO LET—Furnished Rooms, with or without Board; Bathroom to each Room. Electricity throughout. Apply Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

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TO LET—No. 4, Des Voeux Road Central, First Floor. The commodious dwelling house with offices, servants' quarters, etc. No. 4, Shameen, Canton, from 1st June at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate. Apply to: DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

TO LET—Offices at 2, Connaught Road. Offices in King's Buildings. House in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road. Nos. 1 and 2, West End Terrace, Canton.

Apply to: THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET—Three-roomed Flats in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

Four-roomed flats in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English baths and kitchen ranges, hot water and water carriage system. A few flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

Four-roomed Houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. Two roomed flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon. Apply to: HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD. Alexandra Buildings.

PEACE TO TREBIZOND.

Russians Kindly in Victory.

The Rev. Lyndon B. Crawford, in charge of the station at Trebizond of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, describes the capture of the Caucasian stronghold in a letter given out by the Board. Mr. Crawford dates his letter Trebizond, "Russia," and writes as one who suddenly finds himself living under a new and changed government. He says: In less than ten months from those dark days (June 20-July 4, 1916), when we saw 500 Armenians driven forth from our city, we saw another pathetic sight. This time it was the Turks fleeing! Between 40,000 and 50,000 were leaving our city and leaving their homes and their shops and their goods behind them. Hardly more than 10,000 Armenians were expelled last June from the villages of this province. An awful number we thought then, and we shall never cease to mourn for them all. But those numbers multiplied over and again would hardly count the Turkish refugees from near and distant villages and towns.

The road over the bluff and winding along the seashore for miles, as we see it from our home, was black with frightened people hurrying along, the women, old and young, with their kneading troughs, beds, and babies bound to their backs; other little bare footed tots were running along beside them. Older boys and girls were driving sheep or pulling along the unwilling, weary cattle and horse. Some of those of the older ones died in our city; more of them and of the little ones must have died farther on their way. So little provision could they take for the way that a small proportion will ever reach the coveted lands visited by Armenians to the west and south-west from here.

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TO LET—First Class shop in Chater Road next Moutrie, lane at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

ONE LARGE ROOM on the Top Floor of No. 2 Queen's Building. Apply—Thoresen & Co.

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TO LET—From 1st September, 1916, first floor, 38 Nathan Road, Kowloon, (Dairy Farm Co.'s premises). Apply: The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.—To let from 1st October, 1916, four large connecting rooms on the third floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY. For particulars apply to: MANAGER, HONGKONG HOTEL.

WANTED.

WANTED.—Competent Stenographer and typist requires Situation. Reply to "P.C." c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED by a British qualified Medical Man an appointment as a Surgeon on board a steamer sailing for Singapore or Penang. Apply Carlton Hotel Office.

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Refugees Told to Return.

They who started last were the most fortunate. It is just one month ago today that the Russian army marched into, and with no sign of opposition took possession of, our city and established a reign of peace in our midst.

Imagine the relief of those poor Turkish refugees at the time it the kind treatment they received. The Russian officials, as they overtook them, bade them return in peace, without fear to reoccupy their homes and their fields and their fabled groves.

Then there was another company, who scattered flowers under the feet of the incoming conquerors. They were Armenian boys and girls, who had been hidden all those months by kind-hearted Greeks and other friends, who at great danger to themselves had risked the wrath of the former rulers and saved these innocent children alive.

The next day, and the following days, Armenians began to come in from the farther villages and from the woods and the caves and dens of the mountains, men, women, and children, over 500 in all. A good many of the children who have come back have been taken to orphanages in Batum and Tiflis.

Mr. Crawford has been a missionary of the American Board for thirty-seven years, stationed at Trebizond since 1898. During this time he has seen many stormy hours in Turkey and added in relief work in times of massacre and famine. Now, for the first time he sees the important city with which he has been so long associated no longer as a Turkish, but a Russian, capital. The change of ruler does not disturb his standing in the community or interrupt his work. Indeed, the testimony of the American Board missionaries everywhere where Russians have come is as to kindly treatment by them, and many indications of good will and a spirit of co-operation in their relief work.

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WHITE NAINSOOK HALF LENGTH SLEEVES & LEGS	\$3.00
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DUBEC SUPERIOR in tins of	50s	\$1.40
" " " " " "	100s	2.70
No. 6 CORK TIPPED " " "	50s	-.85
ISIS " " "	50s	-.75
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FINE GOLD TIPPED " " "	20s	-.45

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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

CLARK.—On September 2nd, at No. 7, Tregunter Mansions, May Road, the wife of Douglas E. Clark, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916.

THE WESTERNISING PROCESS.

Now that they are approaching the beginning of the sixth year of their republic, many thoughtful Chinese are casting a glance back and are asking themselves how far their people are really benefiting by the adoption of western methods and customs which has marked the past five years. Queues have disappeared, thousands of men, and not a few women, have completely discarded the national dress, the use of opium has been banned, a certain amount of railway, mining and factory progress has been made, there has been an enormous increase in the attendance at schools, for both sexes, where the teaching is entirely on foreign lines, and Christianity has increased in point of popularity. Above all, the traditional anti-foreign prejudice has made many more strides towards extinction. To deny that all this denotes real progress would be foolish, even though it is very easy to over-estimate the value of the whole.

When the Chinese deliberately set out to model themselves after the western manner they could hardly hope to adopt nothing but good. The rough had to be taken with the smooth; the objectionable with the desirable. The transition period is still in process, and therefore it is not fair to judge the Chinese entirely according to what we see, even in Hongkong or among those of them who have lived abroad. Were we so to judge, we must needs take the pessimistic view, and say that their civilisation, in many cases, is still only a varnish, and that they have perversely chosen the worst and neglected the best points that are to be found in the European system. We should have to own that both Christianity and education had been adopted in many instances merely to further personal ends and ambitions; that opium had been discarded only in favour of whisky and brandy; and that the chief aim in life was to possess a motor car.

Instead of adopting this view we prefer to regard the Chinese as a piece of unfinished work, and therefore at present beyond criticism. No one criticises a half-completed building, or picture, or piece of statuary. The Chinese are in the making, and it is far too early to prophesy as to what the finished article will be like. There are numberless signs that certain sections of them are something more than mere imitators; that they have genuinely lofty ambitions and mean to do their share towards delivering their country from her worst enemy: herself, to wit. These will never be content to adopt a new custom simply because it is foreign, any more than they will be willing to reject another simply because it was observed by their fathers. It is to them that the next generation has to look for its teaching; perhaps for its very salvation. Other sections at present can only be said to exhibit the worse side of the picture. These have set themselves to work to study English, mathematics, engineering and the like, solely because such subjects are, to them, steps in the ladder that leads to wealth. But it takes all sorts of people to make a world; and, in the general sorting and sifting and shaking up, which is coming during the next quarter of a century, we may hope that good and evil will at least balance themselves, and that the coming China may be one that will not disgrace the best traditions of a once great country.

The Judgment of Solomon.

We have case more to congratulate Mr. J. B. Wood on his masterly handling of a police court case. A small boy was charged, for that he did hawk without a licence. The mother came forward with a story about his being the sole support of her declining years and that kind of thing—probably most of it lies; but she admitted that it was she who sent the youngster out hawking! Strong in the faith that to spare the birch is to spoil the juvenile vendor of portable merchandise, Mr. Wood thereupon, in his most paternal manner, sentenced the luckless youth to eight cuts. If Mr. Wood knows anything about the manners and customs of the coolie class, he should be aware that, if the boy had refused to go out hawking, he would probably have received a hammering at the hands of his aggrieved parent; thus, either way, the poor little wretch was in for trouble. Such Solomonian decisions as in this case merely serve to bring ridicule on British law, and incidentally to persecute many of the Chinese that cur talk about the fairness and wisdom of our courts is all humbug. Considering the number of times that really dangerous ruffians, for whom a mild flogging was much too good, have been let off with a nominal punishment, this sentencing of a child to eight strokes is the positive top hole of silliness.

The German Papers' Appeal.
If the Germans were not what they are, one could almost feel pity for them when one reads that their papers "urge the public not to be alarmed at further retirements." Further retirements in face of the fact that the Allies control the Danube and that the Austrians can no more keep the Rumanians out of Transylvania than they can stop a snowstorm! Further retirements, when Austria also has to endure the remorseless blows of the Italians and the Russians! The probability is that Rumania's advance, is just as much a surprise to our German and Austrian friends as it is to the people at Whitehall, who frankly own that "the war outlook has completely changed within the past forty-eight hours," and that "the rapid advance of the Rumanians has exceeded expectations." Germany has been trying, for long enough, to have as many enemies round her as possible, hoping thereby to save her face. As she has no face to save, and as the whole world has known, for eighteen months past, that she was out for stirring all nations up against her, we fail to see that her plan has answered. On the contrary, she has asked for trouble, and has got it.

Bulgaria and Rumania.
Up to the moment of writing we have only Germany's word for it that Rumania has declared war on Bulgaria. A Berlin telegram announces that the Rumanian Minister at Sofia has asked for his passports "and therefore Rumania has severed diplomatic relations." It is quite likely that the Germans may, by accident, have stumbled on the truth in this case. What seems to be clear enough is that whatever Rumania may decide to do, Bulgaria has but little stomach for further fighting. "There has been nothing from Sofia, or elsewhere to show that Bulgaria has taken such a dangerous step;" and it is conceivable that King Ferdinand may not hear with any particular joy that our new Ally has taken matters into her own hands and has declined to wait while the Bulgarians make up their warring minds. There can be no doubt that Bulgaria has come to the end of her tether. Twelve months ago she had a splendid little army and a reasonable amount of credit. But desertions and political disagreements, to say nothing of the terrific punishments she has received on various occasions in the field, have turned strength into weakness and she can only view with dismay the possibility of having to face a new enemy who is in fine condition and spoiling for a fight. The Allied troops from Salonica have not quite done with her yet; her holding out against them is but a question of time; and thus it is hardly to be wondered at that she has not been forward in sharing in Germany's new declaration.

DAY BY DAY.

EVERY LUXURY YOU HAVE TO DO WITHOUT, EVERY TROUBLE YOU GO THROUGH, IS BALANCED IN THE SCALE OF SOME BENEFIT YOU RECEIVE.

The Weather.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 76; fine. (1915, 77 fine.)
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 82; fine. (1915, 84 fine.)

The Mails.
Canadian Mail.—Due per a.s. Empress of Russia to-day.
English Mail.—Due per a.s. Namur to-morrow.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Namur at 9 a.m. to-morrow.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 1.13/16d.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the anniversary of the removal of the French Government to Bordeaux in 1914.

Struck Off.
It is notified that the name of the Sengai Rambah Rubber Company has been struck off the Register.

Recreation Grounds.
The Gazette contains revised schedules of allotments in regard to Wong Nei Cheong, Queen's and King's Park Recreation Grounds.

The Bishop's Engagements.
The Bishop of Victoria will to-morrow (Sunday) preach at the Faraday Service at Mount Austin Barracks at 10.15 a.m. and at the Peak Church at 6.30 p.m.

Police Reserve Appointment.
His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Frederick Hough to be an Assistant Superintendent of the Special Police Reserve.

The Black List.
The list of persons and bodies of persons, incorporated or unincorporated, with whom trading is prohibited by the Trading with the Enemy (Statutory List) Proclamation, Hongkong, 1916, is further amended by the variation and addition of the certain names.

Cyclist Cautioned.
A Chinese was summoned before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, at the Police Court this morning, for riding a bicycle in Yaumatei last evening without a light. Sergeant Willis said the lamp was still warm and could only just have gone out. Defendant was discharged with a caution.

Village Raided by Robbers.
An armed robbery has been reported to the Police from the village of Yung Shu An, in the Sha Tau Kok district. It is stated that about fourteen men, some armed with revolvers and chop-axes, raided the village, taking away all the money, jewellery and clothing they could their hands on. The police are investigating the matter.

He Would Come Back.
Although banished twice from the Colony, a Chinese ne'er-do-well saw fit to return to Hongkong recently but, being recognised, was brought up before Mr. F. A. Hazeldan at the Court this morning. It was stated that the man was last banished for five years in 1913. Sentence of one year's hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed.

Passports to New Zealand.
It is notified that persons travelling to New Zealand must carry passports, which have been issued to them at a date not more than two years prior to the date of arrival in New Zealand. Passports held by persons other than British subjects must bear the visa of a British public official. All passports must have a photograph of the bearer attached.

Lukong Badly Battered.
A Lukong, of Yaumatei, who attempted yesterday to arrest a man whom he suspected of picking pockets, came in for rather rough treatment at the hands of the man and three others. He appeared in Court this morning with a large bandage on his face, and it was stated by Sergeant Willis that a wound two inches long and about half-an-inch deep had been inflicted, presumably with a hammer. The alleged pick-pocket was charged with attempted larceny and assault, the three others having got away. Mr. W. B. Hind appeared to defend, and Mr. F. A. Hazeldan, before whom the case was heard, ordered a remand until Wednesday, bail being fixed at \$250.

1891.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending September 2, 1891.)

The Dollar.
September 2.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to day is 3/2."

Turf Success.
August 28.—"After a long spell of bad luck, the colours of our local sport, Mr. O. P. Chater, have proved successful on an English race-course, and curiously enough with a horse named after himself. The race was only a selling plate of 200 sovs., but even small fishes are sweet, and judging from the circumstances, the probabilities are that Messrs. Descon and Chater won a big stake on what appears to have been a real good thing. The race was for two-year olds, over a distance of five furlongs at Kempton Park on July 18th, and the winner had to be sold at auction for \$100. There were seven starters, and the chestnut colt Chater, by Hagioscope out of Larkspur, starting at the remunerative price of six to one, won cleverly by a length. After the race the winner was bought in for 500 guineas."

Jockey Club Meeting.
August 28.—"A meeting of members of the Jockey Club interested in the purchase of Subscription Grifflins for the 1892 season was held in the reading room of the Hongkong Hotel at 4 p.m. this afternoon. This business was delayed some twenty minutes pending the pleasure of a stray Steward of the Club, but no one of that august body deigning to attend, Mr. W. H. Dick was voted to the chair and the object of the meeting lucidly explained. Mr. T. F. Hough, Clerk of the Course, informed the members that he had been in communication with the Shanghai Bazaar, but was not certain as to the terms upon which grifflins could be obtained, although he supposed they would be similar to those of past years. Mr. Fraser-Smith was of the opinion that more definite information might have been submitted to the meeting, but so far as he was concerned he was quite agreeable that the old custom should be again followed, providing the Bazaar was prepared to provide ponies of the desired quality, at the usual figure of \$150, and that the Stewards would give special races as in past years. The Chairman ultimately proposed that the order for the purchase of the ponies be given to the Horse Bazaar, all conditions to be the same as those of last year. This was seconded by Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, after the Clerk of the Course had undertaken that the usual races would be given for Subscription grifflins, and carried unanimously, whereupon the meeting broke up."

Hongkong's Lawyers.
August 29.—"The following opinions regarding local lawyers appear on this date:—'John Joseph Francis, Q. C., Hongkong's leading counsel, and one of our most prominent citizens. Served with distinction in the Army, and having acquired a taste for the bar whilst serving Her Majesty elected to serve behind it, and by sheer hard work and natural ability has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations. It is popularly supposed that to have Francis on your side means a winning case with the special or exclusive order of Hongkong jury-men; but this is not always so. Impetuous almost to rashness, and lacking somewhat in tact, good-breeding and the manners of a gentleman, he is withal a warm-hearted man and in his own fashion has done a lot of good to a certain class in Hongkong. He is not popular in the profession.'"

"The Hon. Ho Kai, member of the Legislative Council, a lawyer as well as a bachelor of medicine. Passed creditable examinations in England and Scotland; married an English lady whose premature death prompted the founding of the 'Alice Memorial Hospital.' As a member of the Legislative Council he has been fairly successful, although frequently deficient in back-bone. A keen supporter of the Gambling Ordinance and Anti-share Bill, a clever, throw-

LIEUT. HIGBY.

Volunteer Officer's Promotion.

The Gazette notifies that His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Sergeant-Major Walter Higby, Hongkong Volunteer Corps, to be Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster, with effect from the 28th August, 1916.

Lieut. Higby has always been a most popular officer with the Volunteer forces of the Colony. He has been in Hongkong for very many years and is a general favourite with officers and men alike. He has been in charge of the training of the Hongkong Volunteers since 1903, and the local forces owe much of its efficiency to his work. He joined the Army in 1885, and, after being sent to Malta, was removed to India, subsequently being transferred to Hongkong, landing here in 1902. A year later he was allotted to the position of Corps Sergeant. It might be added that Lieut. Higby holds both the long service and good-conduct medals.

MISSING SIBERIAN MAILS.

Captured and Sunk by Germans.

The Post Office issues the following notification:—
The missing Siberian Mails of July 24 and 25 and, in all probability, those of July 23, have been captured.

The mails of July 26 and 28 have been sunk by a German man-of-war.

and capable lawyer if he only possessed the energy to make proper use of his abilities; a gentleman, scholar, philanthropist and good man."

"Henry Edward Pollock, a great nephew of the famous Chief Baron of that name, whom he resembles in style and delivery—slow and ponderous. It is said that Mr. Pollock's written opinion on cases involving intricate points of law is the most valuable in the colony. Mr. Pollock's bashfulness is the greatest drawback to his prospects of the Woolpack."

"Mr. Wei Pin, the youngest of the horse-hair wig division, and one of the cleverest, does not practise his profession, although a member of the local bar. He is well off, wears spectacles, could play football in his school-days, and although the wearer of a Celestial queue, is very much an Englishman in ideas and modes of thought."

"C. D. Wilkinson, the Rapert of debate, a popular man with the Chinese, a good lawyer, courteous to everybody."
"Henry John Holmes, another Hongkong lawyer, and with decided military proclivities. A warm supporter of the local Volunteer movement and at one time an enthusiastic and capable officer of the corps. Fond of horticulture, and famous as a practical gardener. Holmes' cabbage is a renowned local delicacy. Great supporter of Kowloon progress, and one of the earliest pioneers of that settlement. Mr. Holmes is a careful and reliable lawyer, whose good name has always been above suspicion, and who is respected by all who know him."

A Puzzling Balance Sheet.
August 31.—"Meeting of Steam Launch Co. shareholders, Mr. H. J. Holes presiding, held this forenoon. Dividend of 3 per cent. agreed to. Nothing else done but vote of thanks to Chairman. Report and statement of accounts very feeble, and badly needing looking into. The man who made out the balance sheet wants rubbing down with a brick. Working Accounts a gem; quite equal to recent productions from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Dock Co. Item in P. & L. account:—Auditors' fees \$100. What for? A rabbi's statement of accounts like that now under review is not an audit. But perhaps quite good enough for shareholders." of Steam Launch Co. Amen."

1891.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the Hongkong Telegraph for September 2, 1891.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—171 per cent. Ex All, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$95 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company.—\$86 1/2 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance.—\$125.25 per share, sellers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$110 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association.—\$125.70 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$317 per share, buyers.

China Fire Insurance Company.—\$361 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—\$91 per cent. premium, buyers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.—\$33 1/2 per share, sales and buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company.—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company.—\$131 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$55 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures.—\$601.

Indo-China S. N. Company.—\$30 per cent. div., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company.—\$40 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$170 per share, ex div. buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$63 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company.—\$86 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$113 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company.—\$75 per share, sales and sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—\$7 per share, sales.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, ex div., buyers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—\$65 per share buyers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

HUNGHOM PROPERTY.

Compulsory Acquisition by the Crown.

Notice is given that the Governor-in-Council having decided that the piece of ground registered in the Land Office as Hunghom Inland Lot No. 201, is required for a public purpose and private negotiations for the purchase thereof having (in the opinion of the Governor) failed, the said property and all rights easements and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining will be resumed by the Crown for a public purpose on the expiration of four months from the publication of this notice and that thereupon such compensation in award will be paid as may be awarded in the manner provided by the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900.

ORDINANCES APPROVED.

His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 4 of 1916.—An Ordinance to provide for the Extension of the Restrictions relating to Trading with the Enemy to Persons to whom, though not resident or carrying on Business in Enemy Territory, it is, by reason of their Enemy Nationality or Enemy Associations expedient to extend such Restrictions. Ordinance No. 5 of 1916.—An Ordinance to facilitate marriages between British subjects resident in the Colony and British subjects resident in the United Kingdom.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

HOURS OF RELAXATION.

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph.)

Sir,—May I beg you kindly to allow me space for a few lines on the above subject?

The high-handed action of certain Chinese gentry in advocating measures for the control of liberties of Chinese women in attending specified places of amusement within certain hours, is astonishing the native community of Hongkong. It is plain that it would be a mistake on the part of the Government to give credence and set on the instigation of a prejudiced few, who have yet to learn to pull the beam from their own eye before trying to remove the mote in the eyes of their fellow creatures.

Yours etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUS.

Hongkong, September 1, 1916.

Sir,—I was much interested in the article and a letter of a lady correspondent in your yesterday's issue, on the subject of the proposed action of the District Watch Members to prohibit Chinese women from frequenting a number of local resorts of amusement after certain hours, the reason for this sweeping measure being ostensibly to preserve the moral welfare of certain classes of the Chinese community.

In these days, when the women of our country are learning to enjoy the freedom and independence of their Western sisters, such a drastic course, if pursued, to say the least, is unfair and a direct insult to our womenfolk, and I feel sure that any rational person will agree with me that the step under consideration is both unnecessary and uncalled for. At such places where the public delight to congregate for recreation and amusement, it is an extremely difficult matter to keep immune from an undesirable element, but, as I understand one of the causes of the present complaint being whipped into action, is owing to a lack of respect shown to a well-known Chinese at one of these places, it appears quite inadequate, especially to those who know the circumstances, that a man of influence should be actuated by personal feeling to bring such a prohibition into existence.

These pleasure spots—Happy Retreat, Roof Garden at Sincere, and others—which are so well patronised and attended by all classes, especially during these hot days, and when we have the huge number of Canton refugees with us, may be regarded as being invaluable towards the preserving of the public health and morality, instead of being otherwise, as is feared by certain well known officious persons. If women are debarred from visiting these places outside restricted hours, where, may I ask, is the business man, occupied all day at office, to bring his women relatives and family in the evenings for a change of air? As your lady correspondent stated, not every one can afford a motor ride, or have gardens to revel in, much less to spend their time and money on the questionable pleasures of most of the wealthy Chinese of the Colony.

It is undoubtedly true that a number of undesirable frequent some of the aforesaid places, but they are never seen to act in any grossly improper manner. In regard to the alleged "spooning" which is stated to take place, what harm is there for the sexes to congregate and enjoy talk? If this can be considered immoral conduct, may I ask under what heading might be placed the behaviour of a well-known Chinese at the Tai Ping theatre not so long ago, when he "spooned" in the real sense of the word with a West Point girl who sat next to him, whilst his grown-up daughter was also in attendance?

Apart from the unfairness to the weaker sex, it is extremely hard on people who have come forward to meet the needs of the people, and opened these gardens or the benefit of the public. It

THE MONEY MARKET.

Messrs. Montagu and Company's Report.

Messrs. Samuel, Montagu & Co.'s weekly silver circular of July 27 states:—

The tendency of prices has somewhat better during the current week, fluctuating either side of 30d., with an inclination towards the higher. The improvement has been mainly owing to the firmer tone of the China exchanges, which have shown reluctance to fall in sympathy with silver prices.

On several occasions during the last week or so, rather heavy sales have been made, attributed to stale "bulls" and other exceptional sources. When Eastern rates are discouraging, buyers hang back, knowing that the market lies in their hands, but when rates are cabled steady they are only too glad to take whatever offers.

During the last few days America has been selling less freely. The silver reserve in the Indian treasuries continues to increase, but as in preceding weeks the total of the note issues is enlarged to about the same extent. The last Indian Currency Returns, received by cable, give details in lakhs of rupees as follows:—

Notes in circulation	July 22, 7,395
Reserve in silver coin and bullion	2,651
Gold coin and bullion	1,246
Gold in England	1,192

The stock in Bombay consist of 4,000 bars, as compared with 4,200 bars last week.

No shipment was made from San Francisco to Hongkong during last week.

Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid's report of the same date follows:—

The silver market has been very steady during the past week and the range of prices has been on a slightly higher level, 29-15/16d. and 30-3/16d. being the lowest and highest respectively, until to-day when there has been a further advance to 30-3/4d. The Indian Bazaars still appear to be very uncertain in their views as to their requirements, and although the monsoon reports are distinctly satisfactory up to the present, selling orders from Bombay have frequently depressed the market. On the other hand the China exchange has had rather a firmer tone and has quickly responded to any upward movement here.

Coinage orders have continued to be the chief support of the market and, in the absence of any China selling, these orders have on most days been easily able to absorb the amounts offering, and given the market a good undertone.

is beyond the control of the managers of these places to choose their patrons, and as long as the people behave in an orderly manner, they are free to enjoy the facilities for pleasure afforded at these places.

In the present instance, it would be a most unwise step should the Government be prevailed upon to consider this matter which has been placed before them.

Apologising, Sir, for thus taking up so much of your space,

Yours etc.,

UNKNOWN.

Hongkong, September 2, 1916.

Sir,—Your paragraph on the subject of "Hours of Relaxation" is very much appreciated, and it is gratifying to see that you know how things stand.

As one who knows both sides in this question, and the reason why such drastic action is asked for, I beg to inform you that it is not taken up in a moral sense, but simply because some prominent Chinese has been "bit," and, to get his own back, he wants all innocent people to suffer.

If the D.W. Committee desire to take a step towards the moralization of Hongkong, let them get busy and do away with Shek Tong Tsui. This can be done in quick time, for the reason that quite a number of the members of the D.W.C. are the best "Herk Chai" (patrons).

Yours etc.,

ANOTHER RESIDENT OF THE VALLEY.

Hongkong, September 2, 1916.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Stagnation Still Continues.

Messrs. Snowman and Company's freight circular, dated September 2, states:—

Our last report was dated 19 ult., since when the stagnation as regards chartering, therein commented upon, has continued.

The Canton situation still remains a matter of concern to practically all southern mercantile and shipping firms but during the last week with the arrival there of the Admiral from Shanghai with cruises, and the fact that the Civil Governor has taken up his position, combined with the practical cessation of fighting, it would appear that there is a possibility of affairs being settled shortly and the locality, to an extent, pacified. It is known also that the new Military Governor is in the near vicinity and preparing. It is said, to take over the seals of his office.

We therefore have to report a slightly more hopeful outlook and this is reflected in the Bangkok/Hongkong rates which have again risen from 60/40 cents per picul to 70/80 cents per picul for inside/outside bar loading respectively. The Saigon rate also has firmed slightly, after having stood at about 20 cents per picul for some time (at which a fixture of a medium-sized vessel was made), and during the last few days rose to 30 cents per picul two medium-sized steamers having, we understand, in the meanwhile, been fixed at 23 and 23 cents per picul. At time of going to press, however, it has again weakened slightly and only 25 cents per picul is now quoted.

Business up north remains steady.

Export of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 30th July, amounts to 479,788 tons as compared with 442,231 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at \$4.40 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for September/October shipment.

Saigon/Philippines:—Three fixtures of outside medium-sized steamers are reported in this direction, one discharging port, rates ranging 40 to 45 cents per picul. Also a small Philippine owned steamer at 45 cents. Saigon/Java:—Nothing is reported here, the scarcity of upward employment from the Dutch possession militating against downward fixtures being made.

Newchwang:—Charterers are still very chary of committing themselves to business in view of the fact that so far no settlement of the trouble in and around Canton has yet been arrived at.

Coal:—A little business has been done but there is really no material change from our last report.

Fixtures:—Port Courbet/Swato \$4.50, Hongkong/Saigon P.T., Miki/Batavia \$11.00 per ton.

PARCELS TO RUSSIA.

It is notified in the Gazette that on and after the 1st inst. parcels not exceeding 11 lbs. in weight for Russia in Europe and Russia in Asia will be accepted for transmission via Vladivostok at the following rates:—

Russia in Europe, \$2.50.
Russia in Asia:—(a) Maritime Provinces and places in Amur Province: between Khabarovsk and Blagoveshchensk and north of this line and Island of Saghalien. \$1.15; (b) other parts, \$1.90.
Russian Post Offices in Manchuria, Achiha, &c., \$1.90.

The length, breadth or depth must not exceed two feet, or the length and girth combined, four feet. The limit of insured value is Fr. 3,000 or \$1,200.

An Unpleasant Development.

In the case of two men charged before Mr. T. A. Haselden, at the Police Court this morning, with fighting in Wanchai, Inspector Sim said they were employed by the Sanitary Board. They were sky-larking about and matters went from one thing to another until it developed into a stand-up fight. A fine of \$3, or seven days, was imposed on each.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

NOTHING CAN EXCEL

OUR

DAISY BRAND BUTTER.

IT IS ABSOLUTELY THE BEST
NEW ZEALAND TABLE BUTTER.

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.

NORTH BRITISH

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in which are vested the shares of

THE OCEAN MARINE

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

AND

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The Undersigned AGENTS for

the above Company are prepared

to ACCEPT RISKS against

FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Yorkshire

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ESTABLISHED 1884.

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the above Company are prepared

to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE

at Current Rates.

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AGENTS.

THE CAB HACK.

No Hired Vehicles for Hire on Paris Streets.

Paris, July 17.—Just when timely sales of units by the British Remount Department has enabled Paris cabdrivers to secure more presentable horses than they have had between the shafts for years, the announcement is made that the cab companies have decided to take all hosed cabs off the streets.

The reason given is that there is not enough custom going to make the job pay, whereas heaps of money can be made in hiring out horses for other purposes. As business men, the companies have resolved to throw up their cabs and take to more profitable lines.

The news is a blow to the Parisians, for it comes at the very time when the high price of petrol and the difficulty of securing a sufficient supply have determined nearly all taxis to forsake the streets also. This throws everyone back upon the Tubes, for only one auto bus line is running, and then only with a dozen "buses" or so.

From all accounts, though, there are far more private motor-cars running over here than in England. Owners seem to get all the petrol they want somehow, and scores of people manage to keep their cars running, more, perhaps, for recreation than for business. All the popular roads are crowded with cars each week end.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. NAMUR left Singapore for this Port on the 28th inst., with the Outward English Mail, and is due here on the 3rd instant at about morning.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:—

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 468

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY, the 6th September, 1916,

commencing at 3 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

15 cases Younger's Ale (pints.)

52 cases do Stout (pints and quarts.)

46 cases Dutch Beer (pints and quarts.)

4 cases Vermouth (N. P. & Co.)

4 cases Champagne.

4 cases Port.

7 cases Whisky (House of Lords.)

8 cases Curacao (pints.)

9 dozen Claret.

Also

A quantity of Cigars and Cigarettes (Virginia etc.)

On view from Tuesday the 5th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Well furnished flats to let on higher levels large rooms; very cool. Good Situation. Tennis Court and Croquet. Apply Fairall and Co. Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

SPECIAL CALL AT SHANGHAI.

The "EMPEROR OF ASIA," leaving Vancouver September 27th, due at Hongkong September 27th, will make a Special Call at SHANGHAI on or about September 23rd, en route to Hongkong via Manila.

J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.



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"Viyella"

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With Collars to Match.

PYJAMAS
Skillfully cut and carefully in every detail.

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MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

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NEW CONSIGNMENT

SAXONE BOOTS & SHOES

FOR MEN

THE SECRET OF SAXONE SUCCESS:—

"SAXONES" are made in Britain to fit the British foot. To please the British taste, to meet every requirement, for good form and GOOD WEAR.

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WM. POWELL, LTD.

"COLUMBIA" DANCE RECORDS.

ONE & TWO STEPS, TANGOS, WALTZES, ETC.

A 1463	TANGO	MUNICIPAL BAND
A 1464	A GOOD FELLOW	"
A 1465	GET OUT A GET UNDER	PRINCES BAND
A 1466	TRES CHOI	"
A 1467	ON THE MISSISSIPPI	ONE-STEP
A 1468	TOO MUCH MUSTARD	"
A 1469	INTERNATIONAL	ONE-STEP
A 1470	HIGH JINKS	WALTZ
A 1471	DREAMING	"
A 1472	ISLE D'AMOUR	WALTZ

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P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:-

For	Steamers	To Sail On	Remarks
SHANGHAI	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	about 4th Sept.	Direct Service.
L'DON & B'bay via Singapore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said & Marseilles	MALTA Capt. C. C. Talbot R.N.R.	noon 8th Sept.	Connecting at Colombo with KASHGAR.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	about 14th Sept.	Direct Service.
LONDON, via Singapore, P'ang, C'bo, Port Said and Marseilles	NAMUR Capt. A. Collyer	noon 22nd Sept.	Direct Service.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office,
Hongkong, 31st Aug., 1916.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Sailing Date

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
L'DON via Singa- pore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, and SEATTLE via Keelung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yok- kaichi, Shanghai, and Yokohama	\$Iyo Maru Capt. Takano T. 12,500 \$Miyazaki Maru Capt. Teranaka T. 1,600	THURS., 7th Sept. at noon. THURS., 21st Sept., at noon.
SYDNEY & MEL- BOURNE, via Manila, Thurs- day Island, Townsville and Brisbane	\$Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 \$Shidzuka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	TUES., 19th Sept. at 4 p.m. WED., 11th Oct. at noon.
CALCUTTA, via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tezuka T. 10,000	SUNDAY, 10th Sept.
BOMBAY via S'pore, Malacca & C'bo.	Yotorofu Maru Capt. Ogura T. 8,000	SUNDAY, 10th Sept.
MOJI and Kobe	Yotorofu Maru Capt. Fujio T. 8,000	MONDAY, 4th Sept.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Colombo Maru Capt. Nomura T. 8,000	WEDNESDAY, 10th Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	SUN., 10th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	\$Fushimi Maru Capt. Izawa T. 21,000	TUES., 5th Sept., at 4 a.m.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yoko- hama, San Francisco Panama and Colon	\$Tokio Maru Capt. Akamatsu Tons 15,000 \$Wireless Telegraphy.	About 1st September.
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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
*Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	21st Sept. at 10.30 a.m.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	4th Oct. at noon.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	17th Oct. at 10.30 a.m.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	5th October.

Via Japan Ports, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO. THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES, ETC.

Steamer
Tons & Speed
Leave Hongkong
Anyo Maru
18,500 - 15 knots
20th Sept. at noon.

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KING'S BUILDINGS.

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Monthly Service between

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S.S. Arakan 11th Sept. S.S. Karimoon 11th Nov.

Tjisondari 12th Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

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SEPTEMBER 5 - NOVEMBER 11 - JANUARY 18, 1917.

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O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Building's, Lee House Street.



R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without notice.

HOMeward.

For Steamer Date of Departure

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE,

TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 10.

Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	3rd Sept. at d'light.
SWATOW/BANGKOK	Kanchow	3rd Sept. at 10 a.m.
H'OW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	5th Sept. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Lucho	5th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshu," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau." SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. S.S. "Anhui," "Chenau," "Lucho," "Yingchow," "Shan-tung," and "Sinkiang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Sept. 1, 1916.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini	JAVA & MAKASSAR	in port	1st Sept.	AMOY & SHANGHAI
Tjibodas	JAVA & MAKASSAR	in port	1st Sept.	KOBE
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	6th Sept.	8th Sept.	AMOY & SHANGHAI

* Wireless Telegraphy.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574 York Building. [15]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern	16th Sept.	4th Oct. at 11 a.m.
St. Albans	21st Oct.	15th Nov.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

† All Steamers Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having

good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and

Fans in staterooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Halching W. C. Passmore FRI. 1st Sept. at 2 p.m.

Halton J. S. Thomson TUES. 5th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Halhong J. W. Evans FRI. 8th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near

Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).)

For	Steamship	On
-----	-----------	----

S'PORE & Sourabaya.....Chunshang Sat., 2nd Sept. at noon.

SANDAKAN.....Hinsang Sat., 2nd Sept. at noon.

MANILA.....Yunsang Sat., 2nd Sept. at 3 p.m.

HOHOW & Haiphong.....Taksang Sun., 3rd Sept. at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwongsang Tues., 5th Sept. at d'light.

S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta Lalsang Tues., 5th Sept. at noon.

W'WEI & Tientsin.....Cheongsing Thurs., 7th Sept. at d'light.

SINGAPORE and Penang Fochsing Fri., 8th Sept. at noon.

MANILA.....Loongsang Sat., 9th Sept. at 3 p.m.

S'PORE, P'ang & C'outta Loongsang Sat., 14th Sept. at noon.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave

about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe

(Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This

service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang,"

leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji

and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted

throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class

Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dainy, Weihaiwei.

‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad

Datu, Simpoma, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers leaving the Colony for Straits settle-

ment are required to produce on arrival at destination passports

with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

to Apply JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

LOG BOOK.

How Shipping Prices are

Rushed Up.
The Norwegian steel ship Kalliope, 1,588 register tons, and built at Glasgow, 1888, which only quite recently was sold to Aarhus, Denmark, for 400,000 kroner, has been resold within the last fortnight by the Danes to other Norwegian owners for 700,000 kroner, leaving a profit of 300,000 kroner, or nearly £19,000.

Australia's New Ships.

The fifteen cargo steamers purchased by Mr. Hughes to deal with the Commonwealth's wheat crop are gradually being taken over by the Commonwealth Government Line. The s.s. Strathleven, the Ardangorm, and the Kirkoswald have already passed to the control of the line. The ships will probably be given names to identify them with Australia.

Ran Aground.

The Miyo Maru, 1,450 tons, ran aground in the vicinity of the Motori Point Lighthouse, Hokkaido, on August 8, during a dense fog while bound from K'tami to Yokohama, with a cargo of lumber. An attempt to refloat the steamer with her own steam was made, but proved a failure and the vessel sprang a leak. The owner of the steamer applied for help to the Yamashina Salvage Company, which at once dispatched a salvage boat to the scene of the disaster.

U. S. Shipping in Australia.

For the first time in twenty years it is possible to refer to "United States shipping" in Australian waters. Old sailing vessels, many of small size, have emerged from creeks on the Pacific coast, and are running down to Australia with cargoes of timber. Recently there were five such sailors in the ports of Melbourne, and twenty more on the way. As a rule, they return to the United States empty, endeavouring to lose no time in picking up another timber cargo at high freight rates.

Dutch Export Prohibition.

The Dutch shipping yards which build ships of small size for foreign customers, particularly for Norway, are seriously feeling the effects of shipping export prohibition, as very few orders have been received from abroad owing to the uncertainty as to delivery. The Dutch Government has accordingly decided to modify the prohibition to some extent, so that in cases where it can be clearly shown that the contracts came direct from abroad they can in future be executed without hindrance. Ships between 1,000 and 1,200 tons built on speculation can also be exported if the situation shows that they are not needed for the Dutch mercantile marine.

Norwegian Shipowners.

The report of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association for 1915-16 shows that it comprises no fewer than 350 members owning ships with a total of 2,135,000 tons cargo capacity. The largest company in the association is C. O. Stray and Co. of Christiansand, which has 39 ships of 69,484 tons. Some very good work is being done by the association in the relief of seamen who have met with misfortunes arising out of the war. In addition to the compensation received from the State the association pays to injured sailors or their dependents in the case of death 5,000 kroner in cash as well as an annual pension up to 1,300 kroner for widows and up to 1,560 kroner for invalided seamen.

Value of Old Tonnage.

A shipowner writes to the "Christiania Shipping Journal" giving examples of the extraordinary rise in the value of old tonnage. "A thirty-year-old ship of 2,000 tons cargo capacity," he says, "which before the war was worth about 90,000 kroner, was recently sold for 700,000 kroner. In the most favourable case she can earn a net freight profit of 200,000 kroner, showing that she must be worked for three years under the best conditions before her book value can be brought down to anything like a normal value. This example," it is added, "is by no means unique. A ship of 1,400 tons, built 47 years ago, which before the war was offered for 25,000 kroner, was sold a short time ago for 450,000 kroner."

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finch, Haddock, Kippers, &c.
ALEXANDRA CAFE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Hong Kong to Vancouver 17 days. Hong Kong to Montreal 22 days

Hong Kong to Chicago 21 days. Hong Kong to New York 22 days.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

16,850 tons Gross Register. Quadruple Screw. Speed 21 Knots.

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.

SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG (subject to change)

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA 6 Sept. EMPRESS OF ASIA 1 Nov.

Monteagle 8 Sept. Monteagle 7 Nov.

Empress of Japan 20 Sept. Empress of Japan 15 Nov.

EMPRESS OF ASIA 4 Oct. EMPRESS OF ASIA 29 Nov.

Calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (Inland Sea), Kobe and Yokohama.

Monteagle calls Moji instead Nagasaki.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European ports and West Indies.

For Further information as to rates of Freight and Passage,

Sailing Lists, etc. please apply to

P. D. SUTHERLAND,

General Agent, Passenger Department,

Hong Kong.

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 28, 1916.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For Steamer Sails.

LONDON City of Norwich 5th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents,

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, 3rd Aug., 1916.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

SHIPPING

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)
The S.S. "S. JACOB."

This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

Next departure from Hongkong: September 25, 1916.

This vessel has excellent saloon-accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:

York Building, Tel. 1574 & 1575. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1916 Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers:
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA"
10,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailing from Hongkong.

S.S. "ECUADOR" October 7 1916.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" ...

S.S. "COLOMBIA" ...

These steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER BERTHS and Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only). The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., Apply to:—

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
Chater Road.

NOTICES.

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EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND
PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
1a Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD,
BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,
BOILERS

Of all Types and Sizes. Repairers, Salvors,
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

GRAVING DOCK.

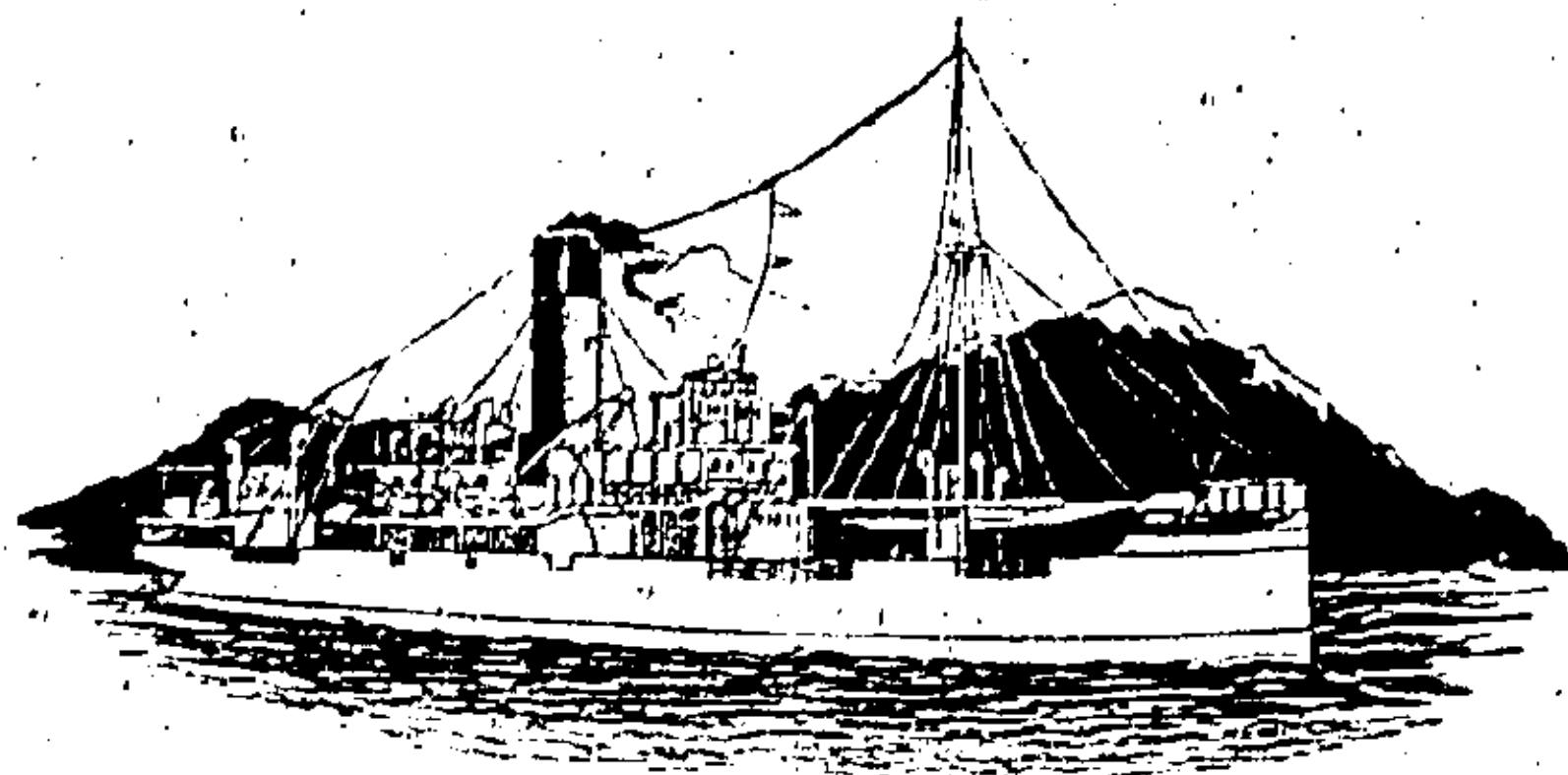
78' x 88' x 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES

Ranging up to 100 Tons.



S.S. "KAJANG" launched April, 1916.

OXY-ACETYLENE

and Electric Welding Systems.

AGENTS FOR

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

Mr. BOXBURN, Messrs. THORNYCROFT'S Representative, is at present in Hongkong and may be seen by appointment.

Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers, Gunboats, Speedy Launches, Harbour Craft, Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description. Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND
ENGINEERING COMPANY,
OF HONGKONG LIMITED.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN, AGENTS.
Tel. Address "TAIKOODOCK" Tel. No. 212.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
London via the Cape	C. of Norwich	B. L. Ltd.	5, Sept.
London via Ports	Agamemnon	B. & S.	7, Sept.
London via Cape Town	Iyo M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
London via Ports	Malta	P. & O.	8, Sept.
Genoa and London	Glenlogie	S. T. & Co.	9, Sept.
Genoa, London and Hull	Glenlogie	S. T. & Co.	16, Sept.
London via Ports	Namur	P. & O.	22, Sept.
London via Cape Town	Miyasaki	M. N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
Liverpool via Ports	Kt. Compion	B. & S.	27, Sept.
London, via Cape Town	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	5, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA

San Francisco via Japan	China	C. M. S. S.	5, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Russia	C. P. O. S.	6, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	Monteagle	C. P. O. S.	8, Sept.
Havana and New York	Eurymachus	B. & S.	8, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Arakan	J. C. J. L.	11, Sept.
Seattle	Protesilaus	B. & S.	19, Sept.
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle	Sado M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	20, Sept.
San Francisco via Manila	Persia M.	T. K. K.	21, Sept.
South American Ports	Anjo M.	T. K. K.	20, Sept.
Vancouver via Japan	E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	4, Oct.
Victoria B.C., via Japan	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	11, Oct.
San Francisco via Japan	Kitano M.	J. C. J. L.	12, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Australia via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Australia via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	4, Oct.
Australia via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	13, Oct.

SINGAPORE, INDIA, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Moji and Kobe	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	2, Sept.
Singapore and Sourabaya	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	2, Sept.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	2, Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	2, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Demodocus	B. & S.	2, Sept.
Shanghai, Japan & Vladivostok	Machao	B. & S.	2, Sept.
Shanghai	Luchow	B. & S.	3, Sept.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	3, Sept.
Hoihow and Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	3, Sept.
Swatow/Bangkok	Kanchow	B. & S.	3, Sept.
Shanghai	Namur	P. & O.	3, Sept.
Moji and Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	4, Sept.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Laisang	J. M. Co.	5, Sept.
Haiphong	Sunkiang	B. & S.	5, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	5, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	5, Sept.
Shanghai via Swatow	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	5, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Perseus	B. & S.	7, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	7, Sept.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Cheo'shing	J. M. Co.	7, Sept.
Amoy and Shanghai	Haihong	D. L. & Co.	8, Sept.
Singapore and Penang	Tjimanook	J. C. J. L.	8, Sept.
Manila	Foehsing	J. M. Co.	8, Sept.
Manila	Titan	B. & S.	9, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	9, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	10, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Yatorofu M.	N. Y. K.	10, Sept.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	10, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Teiresias	B. & S.	11, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	11, Sept.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Sardinia	P. & O.	14, Sept.
Calcutta via Ports	Fooksang	J. M. Co.	14, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	16, Sept.
Shanghai and Japan	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	17, Sept.
Shanghai via Swatow	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	20, Sept.
Bombay via Singapore	Glaucus	B. & S.	20, Sept.
Belawan Deli (Sumatra) via S'tow	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	25, Sept.
Manila	S. Jacob	J. C. J. L.	25, Sept.
	Titan	B. & S.	1, Oct.

CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVI-
GATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG &
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUTSANG."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 6th Sept., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by:—

JARDINE, MATHESON

& Co., Ltd.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1916.

TO SAIL

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE.

New York Service.

Hongkong to Havana and

New York.

S.S. "EURYMACHUS"

Ready to load about 8th

September.

For Rates of Freight and fur-

ther information apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

GLEN LINE

(McGREGOR, GOW & CO.) Ltd.

For Genoa & London.

THE Motorship

"CLENGYLE."

9,500 Tons D. W.

will be despatched for the above

ports on the 9th September, 1916.

For freight, passage and further

information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

Don't forget: after the Show,

Supper and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE,

Open Till Midnight.

CONSIGNEES

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL
LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"AYMERIC"

having arrived. Consignees of

cargo are hereby informed that

all Goods are being landed at

their risk into the Godowns of the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Co., Ltd. from

whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be recognised

after the Goods have left the

Godowns and all goods remaining

undelivered after the 7th

instant will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer

must be presented to the Under-

signed on or before the 14th in-

stant, or they will not be rec-

ognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

Goods are to be left in the

Godowns, where they will be

examined on the 7th instant.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-

signed by:

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1916.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

From SAN FRANCISCO,

HONOLULU and JAPAN

PORTS.

THE Steamship

"CHINA"

having arrived. Consignees of

cargo on board are requested to

send in their Bills of Lading duly

endorsed for countersignature

and take immediate delivery of

their cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will

be landed into the Co.'s Godown

at Consignees risk and expense.

Cargo undelivered on and after

September 6th, 1916, will be sub-

ject to storage charge.

All claims must be presented

on or before 14th September, 1916,

or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be

examined at the Co.'s Godown on

Tuesday, 5th September at 2.30

p.m.

No Fire Insurance will be

effected.

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Hongkong, August 31st, 1916.

NOTICE.

MARTIN'S

APIOL-STEEL

PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Amounts of Ladies always keep a box of

Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first

sign of any irregularity of the system a

timely dose may be administered. Those who

use them recommend them, hence their ever

growing sale. All Chemists and Druggists sell them.

Important! The Word, or part from G.

MARTIN'S, Chemist, Southsea, Eng.

MARTIN'S

APIOL-STEEL

PILLS

VESSELS DUE.

Agents.	Vessel's Name.	Ton-nage.	Date Due.	From.
B. & S.	Titan		Sept. 2	Kuchinotzu
P. & O.	Namur		Sept. 3	London
B. & S.	Acapenor	7,565	Sept. 4	Shanghai
B. & S.	Machao	6,737	Sept. 5	Singapore
P. & O.	Banca		Sept. 5	Singapore
B. & S.	Perseus	6,738	Sept. 5	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Iyo Maru	12,500	Sept. 6	Yokohama
J. C. J. L.	Tjimanook		Sept. 6	Java
P. & O.	Malta		Sept. 7	Yokohama
N. Y. K.	Yatorofu Maru	8,000	Sept. 7	Kobe
P. & O.	Sardinia		Sept. 8	Bombay
N. Y. K.	Penang Maru	9,000	Sept. 9	Kobe
B. & S.	Teiresias	7,006	Sept. 10	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Sado Maru	12,500	Sept. 10	America
N. Y. K.	Tanaka Maru	13,500	Sept. 11	Yokohama
B. & S.	Protesilaus	9,547	Sept. 12	Manila
G. L. & Co.	Eastern		Sept. 16	Australia
B. & S.	Glaucus		Sept. 19	Liverpool
N. Y. K.	Miyazaki Maru	6,000	Sept. 20	Yokohama
P. & O.	Namur		Sept. 21	Kobe
B. & S.	Ixion	10,230	Sept. 27	Seattle
J. L. & Co.	St. Alban		Oct. 21	Australia

NOTICE.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE... NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the commercial world.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELERS CHEQUES—
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2089.

SHARE MARKET
QUOTATIONS.

Up To The Minute.

11 a.m.	
Cantons.	b. \$ 400.00.
Unions.	sa. \$ 920.00.
Yankeeas.	b. ex. 73 \$ 280.00.
Douglases.	sa. \$ 137.00.
Indos (Del.)	sa. \$ 129.00.
Sugars.	sa. \$ 111.00.
Malabons.	sa. \$ 28.50.
K'loon Docks.	b. \$ 130.00.
Shai Docks.	e. T. 74.00.
Land Invest.	b. \$ 98.50.
Ewos.	a. T. 150.00.
Kung Yiks.	n. T. 14.00.
Shai Cottons.	sa. T. 98.00.
Yangtsepoos.	sa. T. 5.00.
Providents.	n. \$ 9.00.
Green Islands.	sa. \$ 9.60.
H.K. Electric.	b. \$ 52.00.
H.K. Ice Co.	n. \$ 160.00.

THE MACAO EMBARGOES.

Recent Restrictions Withdrawn.

The *Gazette* notifies that the rules made by the Governor-in-Council under the Importation and Exportation Ordinances, which were published in the *Gazette* of the 7th, 14th and 21st January, the 7th April, the 5th May, the 16th and 23rd June, the 28th July, and the 18th August, 1916, respectively, are further amended by the repeal of Rule No. 42, prohibiting the importation of foodstuffs from Macao, which was added to the said rules by Government Notification No. 358 published in the *Gazette* of the 18th August, 1916.

It is also notified that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has given direction for the rescission of Proclamation No. 23 of the 18th August, 1916 prohibiting the immigration into the Colony of Chinese from Macao, and that the same is rescinded.

POLICE RESERVE
ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (Reserve) state:—

No. 2 Company.
The parade of No. 2 Company, fixed for Tuesday, Sept. 5th, is postponed to Wednesday, Sept. 6th. All ranks, excepting only medical exempt, will fall in under the O. O. Company at Central Police Station at 3 p.m. Uniform, Caps with Covers, and Rifles. Members of the Police Reserve Band attached to Sections will parade with their Sections. The remainder of the Band except Drummers will parade without their instruments. The Drums will attend.

Promenade Concert.
The following will meet at the Headquarters Club on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, at 5.30 p.m.:—Inspector McEwen, Band Master, Orchestra Conductor, Crown-Sergeants Aroldi and Ribeiro, and Trooper Ralph.

Death of Subhi Bey.
Colonel Subhi Bey, ex-Governor of Basra, who was interned at Thyeomy, Burma, died suddenly there from apoplexy. Subhi Bey had been head of the Ecole Militaire at Constantinople, where Eaver Bey passed through his hands. He belonged to the party in Turkey which is by no means enamoured of German domination and did not disguise his conviction that France and Great Britain were natural allies of Turkey.

The Pallade.
The fine evenings we are now enjoying has proved to be an added inducement for lovers of the cinema to visit the Pallade at Kowloon, where it is possible to see all the best productions of the cinema art and at the same time get an evening's fresh air. Good houses have been the rule of late and this place of entertainment is decidedly growing even more popular. This evening an additional attraction will be the string band of the a.s. Empress of Russia, arrangements having been made for these instrumentalists to supply the music.

THE HUNS AND THE ARTS.

The Future of German Music.

Berlin and Leipzig both land the purification of German music through the agency of war. Leading writers in music journals of these centres rejoice that the reign of "a decadent art known as fin de siècle is over; the storms of war have swept away the poisonous vapours." The satisfaction of this accomplishment reminds Professor K. Bapp, writing in the *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik* (Leipzig), that the future must be guarded against a reversion. "When the last gun shall have been fired, the most urgent concern of the German people will be to preserve its health and vigor in body and soul, so as to be equal to the difficult tasks of the future." He urges it as "the duty of this heroic epoch" for Germany pitilessly to eliminate "all those elements which are the very negation of the heroic spirit; works of an effeminate character intended to satisfy our overwrought nerves through fascinating techniques." He calls for a new music wherein the classics of German music, Bach and Handel, Haydn and Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert and Weber, Karl Lobe and Anton Bruckner, and, above all, Richard Wagner, the composer of heroic music par excellence, will have to form the foundation of the new structure. He writes:

"Wagner's art had, during the time of the master's struggle, ironically been nicknamed 'fauvism music.' Now, will it indeed continue to keep its prominent place in the music of the future, so as to return the ironic shaft to the composer's former detractors? His 'Nibelungen Ring' and 'Lohengrin' are certainly out for a heroic age which, at the same time, looks back with pride to its glorious past. It was he who through his works familiarized us anew with the heroes of our German antiquity. But in spite of the voices have become loud in our midst protesting against the still growing influence of Wagner, seeing a danger for our nation in the erotic, sensual character of works such as 'Tannhäuser,' 'Parsifal,' and 'Tristan.'"

Professor Bapp does his best to defend his master against the reproaches formulated in a book recently published by Dr. J. Bachmann, 'Der Krieg und die deutsche Musik' (The War and German Music). "Study our masters," Bapp concludes, "study our history and psychology so as to create works truly German in character. Without shunning foreign art, rely from now on mainly upon your own strength."

F. A. Gieseler, writing in *Die Musik* (Berlin), has even more patriotic spirit than his confrere in Leipzig. He puts himself in line with other and earlier professional self-praising and takes a wide sweep of reprobation of notes foreign as well as domestic, but chiefly foreign, not overlooking neutral America. To quote him: "Everywhere where we German 'barbarians' set our foot in the enemy's land, music, the sorceress among the sister arts, has followed our gray-clad soldiers. In cathedrals of conquered France and Belgium solemn even-songs resounded in the Theatre de la Monnaie, at Brussels, grand concerts are given, and in hundreds of enemy towns and villages our own soldiers and the civil population listen fascinated to the music of our military bands. Thus it is shown conclusively that we cultivate the soul-stirring art not only at home in spite of the strain and stress of war, but even on the very battle-fields. And we have therefore the right to hope that the tempests of the war will, among others, cleanse also our musical life. And, Richard Wagner, so thoroughly hated by the French as the national composer par excellence of the German people, be our guide and model! German, consciously German, be our future music, in theory and practice!"

"But those, no doubt, shoot beyond the target who wish to surround our art by a Chinese wall, keeping off foreign art altogether. Certainly, we Germans are so rich that we can rather do without the music of the French,

English, and Russians than they without ours. We will, however, not be childish to impoverish ourselves wilfully.

"Let us be frank with ourselves. Until now foreign art did not go much profit as we use it, and we were its humble caterers and servants. Our best composers could tell us a story or two about this item. Foreigners were received with open arms by our publishers, theaters, and concert managements, while our own artists had to take a back seat. Grieg, Saint-Saens, Puccini, Leoncavallo, Debussy, and many others were spoiled by us even when their work was out of harmony with our national feelings.

"German composers, henceforth present yourselves before the world as German artists, be proud of this title, do not bow any more before the stranger; they ought to bow before you! And you, German lovers of music, do not have a fit of enthusiasm when a foreign star after singing in three or four foreign languages condescends to sing a Lied in German! Do not tolerate it any longer that our concert-managers lay before you a menu four-fifths composed of foreign dishes. From now on, foreign artists anxious to obtain our favors and hard-earned money will, first, have to prove that they understand and are in sympathy with our national sentiments, that they understand our language—if not, may they stay home! Must we not blush even to-day in thinking of the triumphal tour of an Yvette Guilbert in German lands!"

"Our composers will in the future do well to choose German subjects. German history and legend are an inexhaustible fountain for this purpose. Further, while before the war we were degenerate enough to smile at a union of ethics and aesthetics, the seriousness of the world's present plight will, let us hope, teach us a lesson on this score also. "Our stupid operettas with their sexual pepper and senseless libretti, in which we indulged all too much, will have to give way to a rejuvenation of the good old German Singspiel (musical comedy).

"But of what we must fight shy, more than of anything else, is the influence of the English and American melodies, which dominated up to the war not only our operettas but also our Lieder, our dances, even our marches. These humdrum tunes, so thoroughly un-German, had become as fashionable with us as the English tailor-made suits and American neckties and shoes.

"Why should we not seriously think of a musical protective tariff and lay the foundation for a real musical education of our people? But let us not become pedants by trying to change the musical terminology. Schumann tried it, Brahms followed in his tracks. Let us stick to our familiar adverbs, adagio, allegro, etc.; these terms can simply not be replaced by absolutely identical German expressions. Neither will we replace the beautiful Italian language, so rich in its vocalization, in our singing-lessons. It is, however, reasonable to ask of our publishers not to indulge any longer in French title-pages in their compositions. German is good enough for us."

"Let us finally cut out of our musical life its ugly, festering sore; that of mammonism. The infamous answer of a famous German singer to an honorable but not very remunerative invitation, 'Ehrensache, Nebensache; Geldsache, Hauptsache' (Never mind the glory; money first), characterizes our present attitude toward music. Only rich composers who were able to spend money in advertising, salaries to impresarios, 'advances' to publishers, etc., push ahead; the composer without a fat bank account has to take a back seat. In brief, we must do away with the 'Americanization' of our musical ethics."

A Wrong Conception.

"Oh, living is not so very much dearer, if you are careful," said Mr. Mead, at West London to a woman who pleaded that she had been unable to pay her rent because it cost so much to keep a family now. "You must be economical, like other people," added his worship.

SUBMARINE EIL'S
EXPLOITS.

Large Prize Bounties.

London, July 28.—In the Prize Court to-day, the President (Sir S. Evans) made grants of prize bounties to the officers and crews of the British submarines E5, E11 and E16 in respect of the destruction by them of enemy warships. Commander Martin Eric Nasmith, V.O., to the exploits of whose submarine E11 Mr. Rudyard Kipling referred in his recent article on "The Trade," made applications in respect of three Turkish war vessels which she sank in the Sea of Marmora, bounties to the amount of over £4,000 being granted to that gallant officer and his crew.

Commander Maxwell Anderson, R.N., who made the applications in the case of submarine E5, said that the amount of the bounty asked for was £1,000 in respect of the destruction of an enemy fleet auxiliary. He read an affidavit by Commander Charles Stuart Benning, of E5, who stated that whilst cruising in the North Sea on 25th December, 1915, when near Borkum Island, the enemy vessel of about 4,000 tons was observed. The submarine discharged a torpedo at her and the vessel seemed to sink. The E5 was obliged to come to the surface shortly afterwards, when the enemy vessel opened fire on her, but the latter eventually sank. There were no survivors and no prisoners were taken, so that deponent had not been able to ascertain the number of the crew on the ship, but judging from the crews of the other German raiders, the Grieff and the Moewe, which had been sunk in the North Sea, it would seem that her complement would not be less than 200. A letter had been received from the Secretary to the Admiralty, who took no exception to this estimate.

The President accepted these figures and declared a prize bounty of £1,000.

With regard to E11 Commander Anderson said that the application was made by Commander Nasmith, V.O., and officers and crew of that submarine in respect of the destruction of three Turkish warships in the Sea of Marmora. E11, said counsel, was the vessel whose exploits were taken, as the articles by Mr. Rudyard Kipling in the Press. E11 was one of the large submarines twice the size of the one dealt with on Monday last, with a crew of double the number, namely 31. Commander Nasmith received the V.O. for his services in the Sea of Marmora in May and August, 1915. An affidavit by that officer stated that on the 23rd May the E11 was cruising in the Sea of Marmora about 1½ miles south of Constantinople when she sighted an enemy gunboat, at which she discharged a torpedo, and the vessel sank. There were no survivors and no prisoners were taken. It was estimated that on a war footing the complement of the vessel would be 131.

On the 8th August, 1915, the E11, when about five miles off Gallipoli, sighted the Turkish battleship *Hamidieh*. A torpedo was discharged at her, and she sank. There were no survivors or prisoners taken, so that it had been impossible to obtain the complement of the battleship. According to the Turkish naval book the usual number of the crew would be 579, but in time of war that would be increased to at least 850. The *Hamidieh* at the time she was destroyed was on her way to Smyrna to assist in the resistance to the landing of the Allied troops, and she opened fire on the periscope of the E11, showing that her guns were well manned, probably by Germans.

The Secretary to the Admiralty wrote saying that the estimate of 650 men was not considered excessive.

The third time the E11 went into the Sea of Marmora, continuing counsel, was on September 31-15, when she encountered the Turkish torpedo boat destroyer *Yar Hissar*, which she sank with a torpedo. Her survivors were two officers, including her commander, and 40 ratings, and which was believed to be German.

His Lordship declared a prize bounty of £825.

THE TIME TO ACT.

Russian Premier States His Policy.

Petrograd, July 27.—On his return from the Imperial headquarters M. Sturmer, the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Premier, made the following statement with regard to his new appointment:—

Called by the desire of the Emperor, I am assuming charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during the terrible war in which all the efforts and thoughts of the Russian people are devoted to conquering the obstinate enemy. I firmly believe that victory will come to Russia and her faithful Allies, whose armies are giving proof in such brilliant fashion of much gallantry while the Russian army is achieving success and Russian soldiers are accomplishing heroic exploits.

Germany provoked the war, and even gloried in her complete contempt for civilization. Let the stern consequences, therefore, fall on her. All our thoughts, feelings, and actions should be guided by nothing but the single potent cry "War until final victory!" I have no doubt that the Department which has been entrusted to me will do everything depending upon it to follow this path with a firmness and clearness in conformity with the dignity of great Russia.

I shall not for the moment touch upon various questions, not even upon the Slav question, despite all their importance and the fact that I clearly recognize how well justified is the interest they evoke in the public mind. This is not the moment to talk but to act.

I am a new man to the diplomatic world, but questions of foreign policy have always been of interest to me, and studying them I devoted my attention to all that caused the heart of Russia to beat more strongly. Among the documents of the seventeenth century there has been preserved a letter of a statesman who at that time was Chancellor of Diplomatic Affairs. "This Chancellery," he says, "is the eye of the whole of great Russia, watching and safeguarding everywhere without weakening, with the aid of the Almighty, the greatness and safety of the State." This principle retains all its force in our times. In conclusion I will quote a judgment of one of his Ambassadors who failed to safeguard the interests of the monarch and the country: "You have rendered no service either to me or to Russia, and consequently the glory and honour which are given by God will fall on you and you will reap reproaches instead of glory." On these wise words have for a long time past been founded my conceptions of the problems of foreign policy.

The President made grants of prize bounty in respect of the gunboat destroyed of 8550; in the case of the *Barbarossa*, £3,250; and the destroyer of 2425—making a total, at the rate of £5 per head of the enemy crews, of £4,330.

Counsel for the Admiralty said that that amount worked out at the rate of £80 for every able seaman on board the E11, and £500 for her commander.

The President.—I don't think anybody would be sorry if it worked out at a larger sum.

The next claim was made by the officers and crew of the submarine E16, which, according to the affidavit of Commander Kenneth James Duff-Durbar, C.D.S.O., on 2nd December, 1915, sank an enemy armed fleet auxiliary off Heligoland. The E16 saw a flotilla of enemy ships, consisting of torpedo boats, sloops, 4 trawlers, and several tugs screened by an escorting flotilla. The auxiliary vessel was flying a red flag, and had uniformed men on board, and as she seemed to be the most important vessel, the submarine evaded the screen and fired a torpedo into her. Counsel said the E16 got right inside the screen which surrounded the ships before she sank the vessel, whose crew was estimated to number 125, and which was believed to be German.

His Lordship declared a prize bounty of £825.

GERMAN SLAVE RAIDS.

Women and Girls Torn from their Families.

Paris, July 28.—For some time past, private reports have been accumulating of a series of what may almost be called slave raids conducted at Easter by the German authorities in Lille and other towns of the north of France.

Thousands of lads and girls were torn from their homes and taken in parties into Germany or to other occupied regions to do forced labour in the fields.

No doubt remains that this rezaia constitutes one of the worst of German outrages during the war, an outrage upon humanity and a flagrant breach of international law.

The French Government, which is preparing a memorial on the subject, did not wish that well attested publication should be anticipated by sensational reports, but there is printed to-night a long letter from "One of those admirable Frenchwomen whose courage no amount of persecution has availed to destroy." It is dated from Lille on April 30 last, the morrow of the atrocious events it describes.

Children Removed.

The preceding three weeks, and particularly the preceding eight days, had been, says the writer, a period of frightful anguish and moral torture among the mothers who had seen—their children removed, with a refinement of cruelty, on the pretext that England was starving Germany and that the French population would not work for their conquerors.

It was thought too kind to take whole families, so from one to five members were taken from each—men, women or children. To prolong the anguish, the town was taken quarter by quarter without notice.

At daybreak bodies of soldiers, headed by their bands, armed with machine guns and rifles, came to take away the women and children, whither they did not know, or would not say. The victims were captured in their homes, in the streets, on the tramways, and they were seen no more.

Girls Disappear.

The remaining women were terrified, and, when a number of girls and children had disappeared, the French civil and religious officials protested.

Then posters were put up warning the population to prepare for evacuation, each person to have not more than 66lb. of luggage. They were to stand at their doorways, and certain of them would be chosen.

The choice took ten interminable days and nights—a horrible nightmare. The writer describes how, during the night of Good Friday, an officer passed through the Five Quarter, pointing to the victims he chose, who were then led to church or school, and thence to the station.

During the following day the pitiful flock was taken away, whither or for what work no one knew, but crying, "Vive la France!" and singing the "Marseillaise."

There was a truce during Easter Sunday and Monday. New protests were raised.

On Monday night the Mairie took fire. By the light of the flames the domiciliary visits recommenced. From 1,500 to 2,000, many of them girls of 17 years, were taken away daily.

All that week this Calvary continued, the children weeping and their nurses offering to go in place of them.

At Boubaix the German officers refused to do their brutal work at night time. They were men from Verdun, and some of them said they would rather have starved in the trenches.

How Long?

"Will our deliverance ever come?" asks this brave Frenchwoman, but she shows herself worthy of the nobility of her race in adding: "Above all, above all, let not our soldiers over there avenge us by such acts, for that would be to soil our high name. Let them leave to God the task of avenging such faults, such

GERMAN INTERNMENT
CAMPS.

The Question of Retaliation.

In the House of Lords on July 27, Lord Balfour (U) asked the Government whether they could give any information as to the treatment of British prisoners in the internment camp at Gestrow, Germany. He inquired whether it was the fact that this was the worst camp in Germany, and whether the German guards had been instructed to use their weapons on prisoners who refused to work.

Lord Devonport (L) said that something that Lord B. Cecil said the other day in the House of Commons lent colour to the view that the Government were harbouring the view that retaliation on German prisoners was the right policy for us to pursue. They were dealing with barbarians, not with a civilized nation, and it would be an outrageous thing for the Government to attempt a policy of retaliation when they had been warned what the attitude of the Germans would be towards British prisoners.

Lord Newton (Paymaster General) said the camp at Gestrow was very similar to other camps in Germany. The conditions were abominable in every respect in the early part of the war, but the conditions had improved since. In January of the present year Mr. Jackson, of the American Embassy in Berlin, visited the camp, and reported considerable improvement. In February, in consequence of reports of the bayoneting of prisoners, another visit was made, but no confirmation of the report could be obtained. The notices referred to by Lord Balfour were exhibited in the camp, and they were typical of German practices. The Foreign Office had asked for a further report, which was not yet to hand. The camp had greatly improved, and there was no reason to class Gestrow among the really bad camps at the present moment. In regard to Bielefeld, he was not in a position to add much to the general information. On the general principle of retaliation, everyone would be in agreement with Lord Devonport, but at the same time it would be an extremely rash proceeding for the Government to announce to the whole world that under no circumstances whatever would we resort to any means of exercising pressure on the German Government. There were means of exercising pressure on the German Government which would not necessitate cruelty to any individuals in this country.

Lord Devonport thought it would not be a bad bargain if we accepted the German offer to exchange 4,000 interned British for 26,000 interned German civilians. He (Lord Newton) agreed that not a large proportion of the Germans interned here would want to return to Germany, because Germany was a country possessing few attractions at the present moment. In view of the negotiations going on, it would be rather rash if he were to examine the proposal too closely. We had offered to release an equivalent number of civilian prisoners. Without being unduly indiscreet and without being unduly optimistic, he could hold out some hope that before long they might arrive, at an exchange of the older men over 45. If they only succeeded as a first instalment in obtaining the liberation of these older men, they would have done something useful and beneficial.

crimes. Their authors will be—as a woman said to me from whom they had taken her husband, son, and daughter—accused in their race, in their women, and in their children."

[A Wireless Press Paris message states that in all 25,000 persons between the ages of 14 and 65 have been taken from Boubaix, Tournai, and Lille under the pretext of being taken to work at agricultural pursuits.]

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1916.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

Nine German Aeroplanes Felled.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

September 1, 4.00 p.m.

A Paris communique states:—Our artillery has been active in the regions of Estrees and Soyecourt. There have been minor operations elsewhere.

Six German aeroplanes were brought down on the Somme front and three elsewhere. Four German aviators were taken prisoners.

A Small German Success.

September 1, 4.20 p.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—The Germans penetrated to a British advanced trench on a small frontage at two points in a fifth attack between Ginchy and Highwood.

After an intense bombardment, the enemy counter-attacked five times with considerable forces, on a front of 3,000 yards, between Ginchy and Highwood. Four attacks were driven back with heavy losses, but the fifth penetrated to our advanced trench line on one small frontage at only two points.

We successfully engaged several batteries to the east of Beaurains, causing a big explosion.

We liberated gas from the Ypres salient with satisfactory results.

Great Aerial Activity.

September 2, 1.15 a.m.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, says:—There was great aerial activity yesterday, there being many combats, in which five enemy machines were destroyed, and at least seven others driven down, greatly damaged. We undertook several successful bombing expeditions. Five British aeroplanes were lost.

Lively Artillery Combats.

September 2, 12.15 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—There are only somewhat lively artillery combats on the Somme front, and the Fleury sector.

Allied Air Raid.

September 1, 3.05 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Echo Belge* says that an Allied air squadron bombed war material works at Ghent. Twenty-one were killed and forty wounded. Namur has also been bombed, the explosives killing and injuring a hundred German soldiers. One British aeroplane was brought down.

IN THE BALKANS.

Nothing Reported from Salonica.

September 1, 4.00 p.m.

A Paris communique says:—There is nothing to report from Salonica.

Serbian Troops in Rumania.

September 1, 4.00 p.m.

A Petrograd official statement says Serbian troops have entered Rumania, and are co-operating with the Russians. It is presumed that they came via Archangel.

Anglo-French Fleet Arrives.

September 2, 12.15 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that thirty Anglo-French warships have arrived in the Piræus.

Revolution in Greece.

September 1, 2.55 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says:—The Cretan gendarmerie and the Venezolots surrounded the Greek barracks at Garrhon. The garrison ultimately was forced to surrender after bloodshed and intervention by General Sarrail. The garrison at Vodena joined the revolutionists and the Garrison fort at Little Karburun, south of Salonica, was surrounded, and also surrendered.

Greek Revolutionary Committee's Proclamation.

September 2, 3.25 a.m.

The Revolutionary Committee at Salonica has issued a proclamation in which it accuses the Government of being the tool of foreign interests and of having betrayed the Fatherland to a cruel foe. It says that it is their patriotic duty to refuse allegiance to the authorities who have degraded the national honour. The only hope for Greece lies in the chosen statesman of the people.

Striking Development in Albania.

September 2, 1.10 a.m.

There is a striking development of the Italian landing in Albania, mentioned on August 28. A communique reports the occupation of Tepeleni and two fortified villages in the interior. The Greek garrison at Tepeleni withdrew before the rapid advance of the Italians who also forced the River Vojussa. They stormed the villages under heavy artillery fire, capturing Austrians and other prisoners.

TELEGRAMS.

FIERCE BATTLES ON RUSSIAN FRONTS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

September 1, 4.45 p.m.

A Russian official announcement says:—In the direction of Vladimir Volynsk, the enemy is fiercely attacking in the region west of Oleksinets. Fighting is also proceeding in the direction of Halicz. A fierce battle rages.

We captured a whole series of heights in the Carpathians, in the region of Tomnatic Mountain, and we advanced slightly westward in the region of Dornavatura.

The Turkish offensive has been resumed west of Gumishan, but has been everywhere repulsed. Attacks west of Ognot were also repelled.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

September 1, 9.25 p.m.

An official report from General Smuts says that the enemy forces are in full retreat both east and west of the Uingura mountains which are south of Mrogoro. A smaller party, believed to be the German military headquarters and provisional government, has retired to the mountains. The pursuit is pressing.

General Smuts report concluded that part, at least, of the German heavy artillery seems to have been destroyed. A hidden naval gun has been found destroyed as well as explosives. Mrogoro was entered on the 26th August and is the most important town which has yet been occupied. Recently it was the seat of the provisional government. The enemy abandoned many sick and wounded in the hospital and there are also a large number of European women and children. The rapidity of the advance prevented the enemy from doing any important damage to the central railway.

A NEW GERMAN WAR LOAN.

September 1, 3.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that subscriptions commence on September 9 for the fifth five per cent. German War Loan at 98, and also for four-and-a-half per cent. Treasury Notes at 95.

AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK.

September 1, 3.05 p.m.

The American steamer Admiral Clark has been sunk. Six of the crew have been saved.

ENTRY TO NEW ZEALAND RESTRICTED.

September 1, 12.25 p.m.

It is announced that nobody is allowed to enter New Zealand without a passport.

AUSTRALIAN CONSCRIPTION QUESTION.

September 1, 12.25 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne says it is estimated that 7,800 single men are affected by Mr. Hughes' scheme. It is expected that the Referendum will be taken on the 28th of October.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SILVER MARKET:

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

London, Received, September 2.

Messrs. Montague and Company report a good tone in the market. Fresh supplies are by no means plentiful, whilst the stock is only about seven million ounces fine. China has not yet entirely ceased to release portions of the already largely depleted silver currency which she is holding. An Indian native state has purchased a hundred thousand sterling of silver for coinage. Despite heavy purchases on behalf of the Indian Mint, the holding of silver coin in the Indian Treasuries continues to shrink.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN LAMBERT.

London, Received, September 2.

The death is announced of Sir John Lambert, K.C.I.E., who was a prominent official in India some years ago. He was member of the Legislative Council in 1892, but retired in 1897. Deceased was 78 years of age.

PLAGUE AT HULL.

London, Received, September 2.

Two cases of plague have been reported from Hull.

THE NEW HONGKONG CINEMATOGRAPH.

Last Night's Complimentary Show.

The New Hongkong Cinematograph—formerly the Land Office—in Queen's Road Central opens to-night with an good all-round programme. Last night complimentary tickets were issued for a private view and the place was crowded. As a test performance last night's show was most useful, for it proved that the architects had done their work well and that the arrangements in general were of an entirely satisfactory order. We understand that the management contemplates one or two slight improvements in connection with the dress circle, but, as a whole, everything was most highly satisfactory. A good band was in attendance, under the conductorship of Mr. Gonzalez, and a very interesting musical programme was gone through. The picture programme was a long one and included a Gaumont dramatic film in four parts: "The Gypsy Child", and a couple of Kayakone comedies. The screen is a large one and the pictures are remarkably clear, while the fans are arranged so that all parts of the house are cool. Seating accommodation is particularly good, and the new house of entertainment should certainly do good business in Hongkong.

"STAR AND GARTER" FUND.

Ninth List of Subscribers.

O. E. H. Beavis ...	\$100
D. E. O. ...	25
Collected by Mr. F. E. Roser ...	\$5
W. Barn ...	5
K. Bean ...	5
A. C. Botelho ...	5
F. A. Perry ...	10
Niho Khan ...	1
Canton Subscriptions collected by Mr. H. H. Sandeman:—	
G. Mavor ...	50
A. V. Hogg ...	25
O. H. Shields ...	25
D. Forbes ...	25
H. H. Sandeman ...	25
H. Staple-Smith ...	20
O. W. Darch ...	20
G. L. Read ...	20
H. Sutton ...	20
C. A. Piel, F. Norton Bell, O. G. Kitching, \$10 each ...	30
Anonymous, R. K. Marshall Wood, R. T. Matheson, L. E. Laumert, T. A. M. Peble, A. Hotson, H. M. Webb, E. Eyles, O. Eager, Anon, L. W. Farmer, W. J. Hansen, F. E. Joseland, H. O. Shrubsole, Po-boomul Bros., W. Asomull and Co, H. S. Kavarana, N. B. Karanjia, at \$5 each ...	100.00
	360.00
	511.00
Total as per Eighth List	7,595.39

Total to date 8,103.39
 Less Remitted
 \$350 at 2/13/16
 \$3,334.98
 \$350 at 2/11/16
 \$3,402.53
 \$700 ... 6,737.52

Balance \$1,365.87
 This fund will be closed on the 30th instant.

E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
 Hon. Secretary & Treasurer,
 Navy League—Hongkong Branch,
 c/o Lowe, Bingham and Matthews,
 New Govt Bldg.
 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1918.

SANITARY BOARD.

More Questions by Mr. Bowley.

The orders of the day for Tuesday's meeting of the Sanitary Board include:—

Letter from the Government relative to the erection of 3 water closets in the Golf Club House, Rural Building Lot No. 88, Deep Water Bay.

Letter from the Government relative to the erection of 4 water closets and 2 urinals at the Cosmopolitan Dock, Taikotkui, Kowloon Marine Lot No. 28.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, pursuant to notice, will ask:—

(i) How many deaths from cholera have been reported from Macao for the weeks ending 13th, 20th and 27th August, and 3rd September respectively?

(ii) Did the Principal Civil Medical Officer (Hongkong) visit Macao? and did he satisfy himself that the 61 deaths reported as due to "Enterite Febril" during the week ending 13th August and the 18 deaths reported as due to "Gastro-enterite" during the same period were not due to cholera?

(iii) How many cases of cholera, and how many deaths from cholera occurred in Hongkong during the weeks ending 13th, 20th and 27th August, and 3rd September respectively? how many of the cases were imported? and from what places?

Report of the Sub-Committee appointed to investigate a complaint with regard to the lime-washing of certain houses at Hanghom together with a minute by the President thereon.

Application for permission to erect a water closet in place of a urinal in the Bowling Alley Lavatory at the Hongkong Club Marine Lot No. 274.

Application for permission to erect a urinal at No. 5, Duddell Street, Island Tm No. 30.

Application for permission to erect 2 urinals at No. 157, Connaught Road Central, Praya Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 213.

THE PURIFYING OF HONGKONG.

Further Chinese Opinion.

As will be seen from our correspondence columns to-day, there is no lack of contrary opinion among the Chinese where the suggested barring of women from the Happy Retreat, etc. is concerned. Discussing the matter this morning with a representative Chinese, Mr. Un Kam-wa, we learned that the movement is generally received with indignation or ridicule, and that few persons can be found who are willing to support it.

"Of course it is all nonsense,"

Mr. Un said, laughing. "If

young people are looking for an

opportunity of getting into

mischievous they will always find it,

even should every place of amusement in the Colony be shut. I

regard the motion for keeping

women out of these places after

five o'clock as a serious interference

with the liberty of a very

large number of quite respectable

people. If women are forbidden

to go to these places, they must

either walk about the streets or

else stay indoors. Since this extra

over-crowding began, some weeks

ago, it has been all the more

necessary that the women should

have opportunities of spending

their evenings in the open air;

and I must say that I

think these members of the

District Watch Committee might

find some better employment

for themselves. If the Government

is going to prohibit women from

going where bad characters may

be found, I am afraid it would

not leave many places open to

them. What about Shek Tong

Tsui? If the authorities are afraid

that undesirable persons should

collect at Happy Retreat or

Sincere's it is easy enough

to place one or two detectives

about the places. The story

goes that this matter has arisen

because one or two influential

people were laughed at down

there. Well; you can't condemn

a place wholesale on that account.

If this is the influential

gentlemen's way of avenging

themselves it seems to me that

they are going to work in a

very roundabout fashion. I have

been to Happy Retreat many

times; and, while I do not pretend

that I have never seen loose

characters there, I have no hesi-

tation in saying that by far the

greater number of people of both

sexes whom I have met there

have been entirely orderly and

well conducted, and were certainly

of the respectable classes.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

WAR CHARITIES.

Sir,—The War Charities Committee desire to acknowledge the receipt of a very generous donation of 40,000 cigars for distribution to wounded British troops from Mr. R. E. Humphreys, of Messrs. Wise and Co., Manila.

The donor has expressed the desire that these cigars should be given to wounded soldiers in London Hospitals or in the alternative that they should be sent to wounded British troops at the front, as our representatives may think fit.

Arrangements for the distribution of this munificent gift have accordingly been left in the hands of Major J. M. Atkinson and Mr. Morray Stewart.

Yours etc;

E. B. HALLIFAX,

Hon. Secretary,

War Charities Committee.
Hongkong, September 2, 1918.**Returned.**

Among those who arrived in the Colony by the s.s. Empress of Russia to-day were Mr. R. E. O. Bird, Mr. R. J. Birbeck, Mr. B. James, Mrs. David Landale, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Nisbet.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—11th Sunday after Trinity, 3rd Sept. 1918. Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Russell. Psalms: Kelway, Tomlinson. Te Deum: Oakeley in F. Jubilate: Elvey (10th evening). Anthem: "Holy, Holy." Stanford. Hymn: 172. N.B.—Psalm 15, verses 1, 7, in unison. Psalm 16, verses 6, 12 in unison. Psalm 17, verses 1, 7, 13. G.P. in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon.) Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Crotch, Hervey. Magnificat: Comidge (24th morning). Nunc Dimittis: Felton. Hymns: 164, 238, 479 (T 424).

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—11th Sunday after Trinity, 3rd Sept. 1918. Morning Prayer. Responses: Ferial. Venite: Russell 3rd Day. Psalms: Psalm XV. Reinagle. Psalm XVI. Kelway. Psalm XVII. W. A. Chant No. 103. Te Deum: Lawes Cooke Hopkins. Jubilate: Ayrton. Hymns: 398 (tune 120) 579, 151. Kyrie: Varley Roberts. National Anthem. Evening Prayer. Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Verses 1, 30. W. A. Chant No. 104. Verse 31 end W. A. Chant No. 105. Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Tonus Peregrinus. Hymns: 264 581, 38 (8 in appendix). Vesper Hymn. National Anthem. Holy Communion at 11 a.m.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.—3rd September. Morning service at 11. Hymns: 344, 2, 555, 245, 620. Evening service at 6. Hymns: 70, 462, 296, 222, 351. Preacher: Rev. T. Robinson.

St. Peter's Church, West Point.—11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

Peak Church.—Sunday 27th Aug. Public Worship at 6.30 p.m. will be conducted by Rev. E. E. Bryant.

The Gospel Hall.—(No. 10 and 12 Pedders Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching. Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.—Sunday Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

Soldier's and Sailor's Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Genoa.—Low Masses at 6, 7, and 9.30 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

First Church of Christ Scientist.—MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 2nd at 12.20—Pressure has decreased moderately over N. Japan and slightly in other districts.

The anticyclone is stationary over the Bonins. A depression is shown to the E. of Hokkaido.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 68.48 inches, against an average of 66.67 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
	E. or variable winds, moderate to light; fine.
1 Hongkong to Gap Road...	
2 Formosa Channel...	N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook...	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan...	The same as No. 1.

B. D. EVANS, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, September 2.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous	Day	On date	On date.
		at 5 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 5 p.m.
Barometer	29.92	29.91	29.87	
Temperature	86	79	86	
Humidity	68	92	72	
Wind Direction	E	E	E	
" Force	3	2	4	
Weather	c	b	c	
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Height open at Temperature on the	111	86		
Lowest	"	"	77	

H.K. Observatory, 2nd September, T. F. GLAXTON, Director.

SHARE MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Up to the Minute.

Banks.	b. \$ 740.00.
Cantons.	b. \$ 400.00.
Douglases.	sa. \$ 138.50.
Indos (Def.)	b. \$ 128.50.
China Sogara.	b. \$ 110.50.
Langkate.	sa. \$ 26.50.
H.K. Wharves.	b. \$ 84.00.
K'loon Docks.	b. \$ 130.00.
Ewoa.	b. T 150.00.
Kung-Yika.	b. T 14.00.
S'hai Cottons.	sa. T 99.00.
Yangtsepoos.	b. T 5.05.

FIREARM ACCIDENT.

A European Badly Injured.

A sad accident occurred yesterday afternoon at the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's works at Hunghom, as a result of which an employee in the Stores Department, named J. Lawrence, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital. From what can be at present ascertained, it appears that the accidental discharge of a revolver was responsible for the injury, the bullet wounding deceased in the side.

Upon enquiry at the Government Civil Hospital this morning we are informed that Mr. Lawrence is doing fairly well, but is not yet out of danger.

APPAM GOES TO BRITISH.

U. S. Judge Decides Against Germans.

Norfolk, Va., July 29.—Federal Judge Waddill to-day decided the legal proceedings for possession of the captured British liner Appam in favour of the English owners and against the German prize crew which brought her here.

The Court held that the German Government lost all legal claim to the Appam and her cargo as prizes of war when Lieut. Berg and his prize crew brought them into the neutral waters of Hampton Roads with the intention of "laying up" the vessel indefinitely.

The Court held further that the Prussian American treaty of 1799, renewed in 1828 does not apply or control in the case, so as to guarantee the prize crew asylum in United States waters.

That the action of the German prize court in declaring the Appam a prize while the case was in litigation in the United States courts, has no effect on the jurisdiction of the courts.

That the jurisdiction of the United States courts in the case is established by a long line of precedents, including several by the Supreme Court.

"The court's conclusion," the decision reads, "is that the manner of bringing the Appam into the waters of the United States, as well as her presence in those waters, constitutes a violation of the neutrality of the United States; that she came in without bidding or permission; that she is here in violation of the law; that she is unable to leave for lack of crew, which she cannot provide or augment without further violation of neutrality; that in her present condition she is without a lawful right to be in and remain in these waters; that she, as between her captors and owners, to all practical interests and purposes, must be treated as abandoned and stranded upon our shores, and that her owners are entitled to restitution of their property, which this court should award, irrespective of the prize-court proceedings of the Imperial Government of the German Empire, and it will be so ordered."

Surgeon Revives "Dead" Man.

What is said to be a rare surgical operation was performed at Muncie, Indiana, on July 15th by Dr. G. B. Anderson on Walter Joyce, 25, who was stabbed in a fight. Joyce had been pronounced dead by physicians. Dr. Anderson made an incision and massaged Joyce's heart a few times. There was soon a noticeable pulsation. Several stitches were taken to close a wound in the heart. Soon after Joyce revived and asked for a drink of water. His condition was satisfactory.

"SAVE THE BABIES!"

BRITAIN'S SERIOUS INFANT DEATH-RATE.

An Impressive Article by Sir James Crichton-Brown.

91,971 babies died in 1914 of 879,093 born in England and Wales, that is to say, practically 252 babies died every day.

And it is the opinion of competent medical authorities that with proper care almost all of them might be saved.

The problem of the reduction of infant mortality is rendered doubly insistent by reason of the War, which has brought with it a decrease in the birth-rate and an increase in the infant mortality rate.

Unless that infant death-rate is very materially lessened throughout the Empire, and in the shortest possible space of time, the very existence of the British Empire is imperilled.

Sir James Crichton-Brown, an unimpeachable authority who has devoted much thought to this all-important subject, states the case plainly in this impressive article in *Pearson's Magazine*.

The Shortage of Babies.

"Red, very red—blushing for all the follies we are destined to commit," remarked Bulwer Lytton's Mr. Caxton, when Mrs. Primmiss, the monthly nurse, lifted a coverlet from a small cradle and, holding a candle within an inch of an undeveloped nose, exhibited to him his newborn son and heir.

It was by candle-light that Mr. Caxton was introduced to his son and heir, and he, therefore, did some injustice to the baby's complexion. Pink, very pink, would have been a more appropriate description of it. Babies are little pink buds of humanity, and make their debut, not rubicund in anticipation of future lapses from virtue or breaches of etiquette, but radiant with hope of the life to come.

But, unhappily, all babies are not pink, as they ought to be. A great number are off-colour.

And these off-coloured babies greatly concern us at the present time. We are short of babies, and are going to be more so after the war, and must economize and prevent baby waste as much as possible. We have beaten Germany in the Dutch auction of the birth-rate, and, if we go on as we have been doing, we shall soon leave France behind.

Of every 1,000 babies born, 24 practically fail to start, and fall out in the first week of life, and some 105 do not succeed in reaching the end of their first year. Some 92,000 English and Welsh babies disappear annually before they have completed their first round. Not all of these were off-coloured babies to begin with. Some were hale and rosy, but were tripped up by measles or whooping-cough, succumbed to bronchitis or pneumonia, were poisoned by their food, or bowled over by convulsions; but a large majority gave in because they were born immature or in a state of atrophy or debility, or infected with a taint of disease.

In grappling with infant mortality, attention has hitherto been concentrated on the improvement of the conditions of infant life, on the diseases that are fatal to infants, and on the patching up and blemishing of the off-coloured babies. But the urgent need of babies that has now arisen has led us to realize that we must go back and save the babies that die unborn, and at the same time reduce the number of off-coloured babies, substituting for them babies of the orthodox pink hue, viable and lusty.

If we would replenish and purify the stream of our national life, we must go to the fountain-head and safeguard the mothers during pregnancy. Dr. Amund Routh has calculated that we lose 138,240 babies every year before they are born, and it is certain that of the 92,000 who die in the first year of life, a considerable majority enter life carrying their death-warrant with them.

Some wiseacres tell us that, as regards the baby, the condition of the mother during pregnancy is of no consequence. They have

weighed a few babies born in slums or of sickly mothers, and find that they are about equal in weight to those born in the homes of the well-to-do and of robust mothers.

There is, no doubt, some truth in this. When Nature has to choose between the babe and the mother, she nourishes the former at the expense of the latter—"So careful of the babe she seems, so careless of the mother's life."

But weight is not a criterion of everything, and behind 7 lb. avoidupois may lurk a whole battalion of pathological tendencies in one case and a mere platoon in another. Common-sense tells us that a mother who inhabits an overcrowded home, who is underfed and overworked, and who leaves the factory a few hours before her confinement, cannot be regarded as a healthy or invigorating environment for the embryo child. You cannot shut up a growing organism in an insanitary dwelling for nine months without reaping the fruits of your folly.

And experience amply demonstrates the far-reaching influence of ante-natal conditions. There is, no doubt, a continual tendency on the part of the babe to revert back to the standard of the race, but that standard is a very elastic one, and there is also a high susceptibility on the part of the babe to be affected for weal or woe by its immediate surroundings, and to be swayed by these in its subsequent growth.

With an infantile mortality of 179 per 1,000 births in Shore-ditch and 97 in Hampstead, two-thirds of the deaths in the first quarter of the year occurring in each case in the first month of life, it is impossible to doubt that the life prospects of the babe are largely controlled by its ante-natal experience.

The report of a Royal Commission just issued, a report which prudently must not be allowed to hide away, shows that two virulent diseases are not only largely responsible for the sterility of our women, but for at least one-half of our still-births and for the many blemishes of ante-natal origin. It is abundantly proved that germs, and toxic substances may, in certain circumstances, flow from the mother to her unborn babe and lead either to its immediate death or to a weakening of its health and early death after birth.

The unborn babe is prejudiced by fevers involving high temperature in the mothers, by lead-poisoning, by heart disease, by violent emotional disturbances, and last, but not least, by alcoholism.

But the adverse influences operating on the unborn babe may be combated and will by and-by be largely nullified. Pre-maternity hospitals such as that established by Dr. Ballantyne at Edinburgh have saved and are saving the lives of many mothers and infants and have relieved much suffering, and when pre-maternity wards become an essential part of every well-equipped hospital, supplemented by ante-natal clinics which poor expectant mothers can attend to obtain advice and assistance in their troubles, and with a staff of ante-natal nurses to visit expectant mothers in their homes and guide them aright and teach them the elements of the art of mothering, then we may look for a marked diminution of pre-maturity and of the many complications that now interfere so disastrously with the rearing of our race.

And we may go to the rescue of the unborn babies with no qualms of conscience that we are thereby interfering with the order of nature, and keeping alive beings destined to perdition. All human life that can be saved is worth saving. That is the only safe rule. Sir Isaac Newton was born prematurely, a sickly child so small that "he might

have been put in a guard mug." Had he been snuffed out, we might have been in medieval darkness.

The most unpromising looking babes grow up strong and vigorous, and who has not heard a proud mother, when her stalwart son was admired, exclaim: "He was such a puny baby I never thought I should rear him!"

The Inequality of the Sexes.

A reduction of ante-natal mortality has become of special significance at this time in connection with the War and the loss of life—much of it our very best life—which it has entailed. Up to January 9th last we had had 128,138 men and officers killed. But at the same date we had had 353,283 wounded, and there were 68,046 missing. Now of the wounded, many will die or remain hopelessly crippled; and of the missing, many will never return; and there has been much fighting since January 9th, so that we shall be well within the mark if we say that up to this time we have irreparably lost a quarter of a million of our potential fathers, our bravest and choicest men, who went to the war of their own free will under no pressure or compulsion.

But we had too few fathers before the war began, and the increased dearth of them due to the war is an anxious consideration. The excess of females over males in our population was estimated at 1,206,580 in the middle of 1914, and must now be much more. More boys than girls are born in this country—1,035 to 1,000. In 1914 the male exceeded the female births by 15,272, but this advantage is rapidly lost. The boys die off in early life, the girls survive and soon outstrip the boys in number, and, if we are to redress the growing inequality between the sexes, we must not only put forth special efforts to keep the boys alive, but must secure an increased consignment of them.

And that can to some extent be done by ante-natal care and hygiene—for amongst still-births, the masculinity, as it is called, or preponderance of males over females, is always high. Taking the average of births at full-time in various countries, there are 1,050 male to 1,000 female births; but in still-births there are 1,300 male to 1,000 females. If then, we can convert any considerable number of still-born living births we shall largely augment our supply of boys to rear, and if we do rear them, we shall rectify in some degree the economically and socially deplorable inequality of the sexes in adult life.

The Notification of Births Act, which came into operation on October 1st last, is a great step in advance; but, if ante-natal mortality is to be dealt with adequately, we must supplement that Act by another making the notification of still-births compulsory. Only thus can we obtain accurate insight into the causes of disease and death in those momentous nine months that precede birth—moments because in them a vital bias is given to the whole subsequent career, and irreparable damage is sometimes done. With notification of still-births and research laboratories at work in connection with our pre-maternity hospitals, we shall soon attain a knowledge of and a control over many of those toxæmias or blood poisons and accidents that cut off so many infants before they see the light of day.

In the meantime, much can be done to redress ante-natal mortality by the strict observance of ante-natal hygiene. We must have more schools of mothercraft, in which science may be brought to the aid of instinct, which is always disconcerted more and more as civilisation advances. It is ignorance, sheer ignorance, and a reliance on antiquated and pernicious customs that are responsible for many ante-natal mishaps.

We must insist that our girls shall be trained for the highest function of womanhood. We must insist on clean and wholesome living for the expectant mother—sanitary housing and pure air, so that the blood, on which her unborn babe depends may be daily oxygenated and kept free from septic germs. We must insist on nourishing food for the expectant mother, for

one of the most common and subtle causes of her ill-health and of the premature death or debility of the offspring is malnutrition, or, in plain English, deficiency of food.

We must insist on abstinence from laborious work and fatigue; and adequate rest in the late months of pregnancy, for speaking generally, the industrial employment of expectant mothers which the war has so greatly extended is harmful to their unborn offspring.

The post-natal mortality of infants has had earnest attention bestowed on it of late years, and as the result of that attention has notably declined. In 1904 the infant mortality rate for England and Wales stood at 145—that is to say, of every 1,000 infants born 145 died in the first year. In 1912 the rate had dropped to 95, the lowest point yet reached—though the provisional rate for 1915 shows an increase to 110 per thousand.

The question now is, not whether further reductions can be secured, but how far the reduction can be carried. Some sanguine spirits believe that infant mortality can be abolished altogether, and that with proper precautions no babies under one year of age should die. The experiment at Villiers-le-Duc, in the Cote d'Or, is quoted. There for ten years the infant mortality rate was zero. Not one baby died for ten years, not one child died, every child born in the Commune was at the end of those ten years "vivant et vigoureux."

But that experiment was on a very small scale, and was carried out under quite exceptional conditions, and we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are certain causes of infant mortality that are not preventable.

Nearer home we have had the experiment of Mr. Benjamin Broadbent, of Huddersfield—an experiment full of encouragement. Mr. Broadbent offered £1 to each baby born during his first Mayoral year, on condition that the child attained the age of twelve months. Promissory notes to the number of 112 were issued, and 107 were presented for payment. Of the 107 babies which survived, only two have died as far as is known up till now.

Mr. Broadbent's experiment, however, was also on a small scale, and was confined to a well-to-do district of the borough; but it has had far-reaching effects. It set the public eye that a wholly unnecessary destruction of infant life is going on, and that an enormous salvage may be secured by ordinary care and forethought. It brought shame to the careless and praise to them that did well, and it stimulated to active work, which is now bearing fruit.

Dr. Moore, Medical Officer of Health for Huddersfield, in his last Report records (that the infant-mortality rate in that town for the years 1877 to 1904 was 156, whereas the mean for the ten years 1905 to 1914 was 110, a reduction of 29.5 per cent., and a saving of 1,011 infant lives in those ten years).

The Simplest Diet.

The means to be employed in the reduction of infant mortality must have reference to its causes. These are manifold, and many of them can only be checked or avoided by medical skill, but there is one that stands forth conspicuous, which is largely under domestic control, and that is improper feeding. Heavens, of infants are literally starved to death, or are sacrificed to tit-bits and mistaken kindness.

The diet of the adult is a debatable and complicated question of perennial interest. That of the infant is simple enough, for there is really only one diet in all respects suitable for it—more as civilisation advances. It is ignorance, sheer ignorance, and a reliance on antiquated and pernicious customs that are responsible for many ante-natal mishaps.

We must insist that our girls shall be trained for the highest function of womanhood. We must insist on clean and wholesome living for the expectant mother—sanitary housing and pure air, so that the blood, on which her unborn babe depends may be daily oxygenated and kept free from septic germs. We must insist on nourishing food for the expectant mother, for

so because they labour under tuberculosis or some other disease; but beyond these there are regiments of women who dislike the restrictions and disabilities that nursing imposes, and seek to escape it by any frivolous excuse.

The woman who capriciously refuses to suckle her infant suffers for it. She suffers physically, for the period of lactation, properly regulated, is a healthful episode; and she suffers morally, for she deprives herself of a wholesome discipline that rightly accepted gives its finest and fullest effluence to womanhood.

But besides the frivolous women who could nurse but won't, and the feeble who would but can't, we have with us an immensely larger body of women, who are both able and willing, but are deterred from the performance of their maternal function by the necessities of bread-winning. The factory and workshop claim them before they have recovered from their confinement, and they are obliged to delegate to others the care and feeding of their infants, and expend on manual labour the energy that should go to milk-making. They, too, suffer physically and morally from this interference with what ought to be one of the chief ends of a woman's life.

The injurious effects of the deprivation of breast feeding in infants are patent enough. In the records of infant mortality they are blessed forth. Dr. Robertson, Medical Officer of Health for Birmingham, has shown that while the infant mortality of breast-fed infants is 7.8 per 1,000 births, that of infants receiving no breast milk is 232 per 1,000; and Dr. Newsholme, Medical Adviser to the Local Government Board, has shown that the probability of death, from epidemic diarrhoea, is 54 times greater among infants fed on cow's milk than among those fed on breast milk, and 150 times greater amongst infants fed on condensed milk.

But it is not merely in a high infant death rate that the evil effects of the want of breast milk stand confessed. Where it does not kill it often maims, and is responsible for malnutrition, rickets, tuberculosis, and a multiplicity of ailments. Every doctor is familiar with alabaster babies, flabby, limp, languid, and painfully pallid, who have never tasted their natural nutriment.

A vital question is, what is the proper food for the infants of the women of all the different categories referred to, when deprived of breast milk, with a view to the prevention of mortality and infirmity amongst them?

We find the answer to that question is simple enough. It is cow's milk. That is the standard substitute diet, where artificial feeding must be resorted to. Cow's milk, diluted or undiluted, and with the addition of a little sodium citrate. On that an immense majority of breast-banished infants will best thrive.

In order that it may be the best standard substitute diet for the infant, cow's milk must be kept free as breast milk from contamination with the virulent organisms of disease. It must be jealously guarded at every point of the line of communication from the udder of the cow to the mouth of the infant. Especially must it be guarded against ubiquitous and dangerous disease-carriers, the fly.

When occasion demands, an infant may be fed with little or no risk on some of the preparations of dried milk, or condensed milk of the unsweetened variety, and with all the cream retained; and we must be prepared for cases in which cow's milk disagrees, when foods containing an admixture of malted or dextrinized flour will be required.

The Neglected Goat.

In country districts where cow's milk is difficult to get, goat's milk might often with advantage be resorted to. Some authorities have spoken slightly of goat's milk, characterizing it as stronger than cow's milk, and in no way suited for use in infancy; but that is a laboratory delirium, opposed to practical experience. Large numbers of infants have thrived and are thriving on it in Greece, Spain, Switzerland, and Norway, and it is to be noted in connection with its

nutritive value that it is superior to the milk of the ass, which has long been in vogue for delicate children. Where cow's milk is scarce, dear, or inaccessible, goat's milk is an excellent proxy.

The goat has been called the poor man's cow, and it would benefit many of our poor men of the labouring class if they could add a couple of such cows to their domestic establishment. "Three scores and a cow" may be a thing to dream of, not to see, but two goats and a paddock ought to be within easy reach, for a goat may be bought for a couple of pounds, and is an almost self-supporting milk-giver. Like the pig, the goat converts waste into profitable food. It flourishes on the scantiest or roughest herbage or on garden refuse, and it yields on an average two quarts of milk a day for a lactation period of from four to six months. Then, it is practically free from tubercular disease.

An extended use of goat's milk would aid in the reduction of infant mortality and in the promotion of infant welfare.

H.A.L. AND BRITISH FLAG.

English Shareholders "Bound Hand and Foot."

London, July 28.—Sir Samuel Evans delivered judgment in the Prize Court, to-day, in the case of the steamer *St. Tudno* whose confiscation the Crown asked for on the ground that she was not owned by a British company but by the Hamburg-America Line. The Attorney General for the Crown said it was purchased in 1933 by the MacIver Steamship Co., Ltd., from the Liverpool and North Wales Steamship Co., Ltd., and used as tender at Southampton to Hamburg-America liners. But £70 was taken up of the MacIver Co.'s share capital of £750,000, and in 1911 the company was in financial difficulties and the Hamburg-America Line came forward and directly assumed control.

His Lordship, giving judgment, said that up to the time of the outbreak of war the *St. Tudno* was at all material times used as a tender in and about Southampton for the big liners of the Hamburg-America Line. The claim of the Crown was grounded on their contention that this steamer was enemy property, and that was the question he had to determine in this case. The status of companies registered in this country but controlled and, as far as the possession of the shares was concerned, in that sense, owned by enemy persons, had been very much considered during the recent months by the courts of this country, and finally, by the House of Lords in the case of the *Continental Tyre Co.* and the *Dimler Co.* The questions which arose in these cases were not precisely the same as the questions which arose here. The question mainly was whether the constitution of the company was such as gave it an enemy character, so as to prevent anybody entering into commercial relations with it. The steamship belonged nominally to a British company registered in this country, and in his Lordship's opinion in that court he was bound to look at something beyond the nominal ownership. The British company had, he thought, some British directors and some British shareholders, but the documents which were before him showed clearly what the position of these gentlemen as directors was and what was their position as shareholders. An agreement of October 24, 1911, showed clearly that the control and dominion of this ship was in the Hamburg-America Line. They were bound hand and foot by letters of the most complete kind. The shareholders bound themselves not only to sit as directors, but to remove themselves as directors if directed so to do by the instructions of the Hamburg-America Line. They paid nothing for their shares, but executed blank transfers, which the Hamburg Company might give instructions for filling up, and dividends were paid into the Hamburg Line's account. If this company, belonging to any British company it was

under the thinnest shell, and it was the duty of that court to break through the shell. He did, and discovered the Hamburg-America Line within. On one occasion a dividend of 34 per cent. was declared, as was recorded on the minutes. Cheques were drawn in favour of the directors. Immediately these were received, without any formality of paying into their own accounts, the directors paid in the dividends to the credit of the line. Not a single person other than the Hamburg-America Line had a penny of interest in this ship. Nobody could say it belonged to a British company. What the vessel earned would have to be paid over to the Hamburg-America Line. The ship, however, was flying the British flag, because she had been registered in the name of an English company. Another question might arise in a different form of proceeding and in some sort arose in these, whether the *St. Tudno* was entitled to fly the British flag. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, said a ship should not be deemed to be a British ship unless owned by persons—according to one of the qualifications—having their principal place of business in these dominions. It was quite clear from what was said by the learned Lord in the *Continental Tyre* case that the place of the registered office of the company did not determine their principal place of business. That phrase was not so much discussed in the House of Lords; but the analogous case was—What was the real residence of the company? Lord Atkinson spoke of the place where was the real business centre from which the governing and directing mind of the company, or its directors, operated, regulated, and controlled its affairs. Lord Parker, dealing with residence, said he thought the analogy as to control and capital was to be found here. The acts of a company, the orders of its directors, manager, secretary, and so forth—were the company's acts, and might invest it with enemy character. The character of those who could make or unmake these officers, dictate their conduct, immediately or immediately, prescribe their duties and call them to account might also be material to the question of enemy character. These words were so apt to the present case that one would have thought Lord Parker must have had this particular situation in mind. "The character of those who can make or unmake the officers dictate their conduct, immediately or immediately, prescribe their duties and call them to account." If this case, Sir Samuel Evans added, had come before him on the ground that the *St. Tudno* was not owned by persons qualified to own because the principal place of business was not in this country he should have found in favour of the Crown. That was another way of saying he had come to the conclusion that this company was a mere name of a British company—and to the very minutest particular there was no kind of beneficial ownership in anything except the Hamburg-America Line. The question, Was this ship of enemy character at the time of the seizure? was one which he answered in the affirmative. The English directors actually chartered the *St. Tudno* to the Admiralty, and it was a peculiar circumstance that she was actually seized while in the employment of the Admiralty in this country. Whatever view the Admiralty would have taken had they known all the facts would not affect that court, but they did not know the facts. The Crown was entitled to say this was an enemy ship, and she must be treated like any ship actually in port at the outbreak of hostilities. He ordered her detention, and the order would be the same as in the case of the *Chili*.

Cards and Music Comfort Doomed Woman.

Told by her physicians that she had less than a week to live, Mrs. Otis Wallace, who drank a solution of mercury, is spending her last days happily, says a *Salina (Kansas)* despatch of July 15th. She was not suffering, and said she felt like enjoying herself. Card games and music furnished amusement for the doomed woman.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



DON'T WORRY!

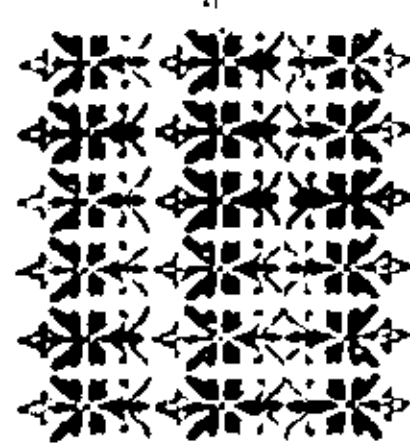


OUR

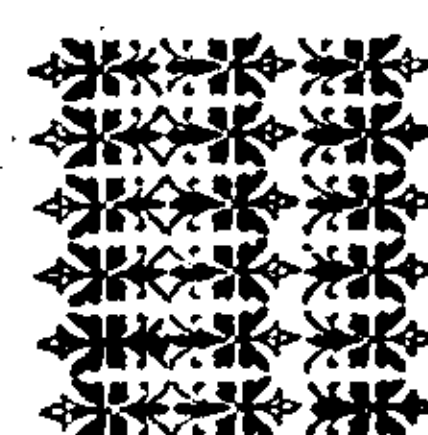
BUTCHERY DEPARTMENT

CAN

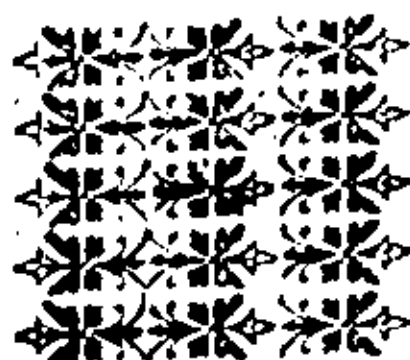
SUPPLY SUITABLE PROVISIONS FOR YOUR TABLE



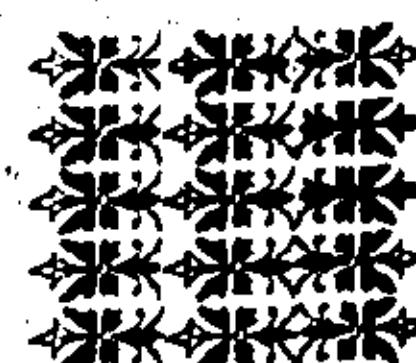
CORNERED BEEF.
CORNERED PORK.
SAUSAGES ALL KINDS.
PRESSED BEEF
COOKED HAM
PORK PIES &c., &c.,



ALWAYS ON HAND.



RABBITS, HARES, FILLET HADDOCK,
KIPPERS, SMOKED HAM, BACON,
FRESH AND AUSTRALIAN BEEF,
MUTTON AND LAMB.



THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

To-day's Closing Prices	STOCK.	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1915. Highest	1915. Lowest	1916. Highest to Date	1916. Lowest to Date	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
b. \$740	H.K. & S'hai Banking Corp.	120,000	\$125	all	845	Sept.	785	May	820 725
Marine Insurances.									
b. \$390	Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.	10,000	\$250	50	427	Sept.	340	Jan.	426 390
b. \$155	North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	25	180	April	145	Jan.	180 162
n. \$920	Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.	12,400	\$250	100	972	Aug.	760	Jan.	\$1005 \$880
ea. ex 73 262	Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	12,000	\$100	60	280	Dec.	200	Jan.	300 240
Fire Insurances.									
b. \$154	China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	20	163	Aug.	127	April	\$7 & \$2 bonus 1914
b. \$385	H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	60	420	Sept.	385	Jan.	420 367
Shipping.									
b. \$156	Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	104	Dec.	28	Mar.	137 106
s. \$22	H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$16	all	23	May	19	Dec.	24 17
sa. \$130	Indo-China Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$6	all	172	Dec.	62	Jan.	190 171
b. \$46	Indo-China Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	\$6	all	117	Dec.	80	Dec.	140 110
4. 109	Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.	3,797,610	\$1	all	94	June	75	Jan.	110 86
b. \$37	Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$10	all	93	Oct.	23	July	41 35
Refineries.									
sa. \$110	China S. Refining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$100	all	134	Sept.	80	Jan.	146 100
b. \$38	Malayan S. Refining Co., Ltd.	7,000	\$100	all	46	Aug.	13	Jan.	44 28
Mining.									
n. 33	Kailan Mining Admin'tion	1,000,000	\$1	all	35	April	30	Dec.	36 26
n. \$2.50	Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	all	440	Mar.	240	Jan.	335 170
n. 30	Tronoh Mines Ltd.	160,000	\$1	all	25	Dec.	32	Mar.	42 50
s. 34	Ural Caspian	796,666	\$1	all	43	April	25	Jan.	38 31
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.									
b. 184	H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	82	Oct.	65	April	84 71
b. \$130	H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.	62,000	\$50	all	90	Oct.	56	Mar.	120 78
b. 75	S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100	all	63	Sept.	49	July	85 59
n. 84	S'hai & H'kw. Co., Ltd.	36,000	\$100	all	100	Dec.	60	April	93 81
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.									
n. \$115	H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	124	Feb.	108	Dec.	118 107
sa. \$100	H'kong Land Investment Co.	50,000	\$100	all	114	Jan.	103	Dec.	105 100
b. \$6.75	H'ybreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	74	Jan.	6	July	7.10 6.40
n. \$38	K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	30	44	Jan.	40	Sept.	38 37
b. 92	Shanghai Lands	78,600	\$50	all	57	Mar.	107	Dec.	107 50
n. 188	West Point Building Co., Ltd.	12,400	\$50	all	68	Mar.	77	Dec.	90 77
b. 199	H'kong Central Estates	10,000	\$100	all	103	Dec.	99	Jan.	103 97
Cotton Mills.									
b. \$150	Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$50	all	180	July	117	Jan.	155 130
b. 14	Kung Yik	76,000	\$10	all	16	July	11	Feb.	15 11
sa. 65	Laou Kung Mow	38,000	\$100	all	90	Sept.	72	Jan.	71 63
b. 97	Shanghai Cottons	40,000	\$50	all	100	May	77	Jan.	57 81
Miscellaneous.									
b. 15	Yangtze Paper	175,000	\$5	all	6	May	6	May	6 4
n. \$84	China Borneo Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$12	all	11	Apr.	5	May	10.35 8.25
b. \$4.75	China Light Power Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$5	all	3.65	Mar.	4.95	Oct.	4.90 4.30
sa. \$9.00	China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	71	Jan.	10.15	Oct.	10.10 8.40
b. \$41	Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	40,000	\$7	6	35	Jan.	29	Dec.	41 29
b. \$9.50	Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	11.20	Oct.	5.20	Jan.	10.70 8.65
b. \$15	Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	45	Oct.	36	Feb.	51 43
sa. \$160	Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.	6,500	\$25	all	190	Dec.	183	Oct.	190 158
b. \$34	Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	34	Dec.	25	Jan.	41 30
b. \$7.40	Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5	all	6	Oct.	5	Apr.	7.50 5 1/2
sa. 26	Langkate	250,000	\$10	all	43	May	35	Mar.	40 25
b. \$9	Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	25,000	\$10	all	10	Mar.	9	June	10.25 9
b. 80 cts.	Do (New)	50,000	\$10	\$1	1.00	Mar.	80 cts.	Aug.	85 60 cts.
b. \$3	Union Laundry Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$5	all	425	Jan.	3	June	3.80 3 1/2
b. \$17.00	Steam Water-boat Co., Ltd.	27,722	\$10	all	18	Jan.	16	Dec.	17 14
b. \$6.50	Watson and Co., Ltd.	90,000	\$10	all	7.10	Mar.	6.50	Oct.	7.70 6
b. \$6.55	William Powell, Limited	21,000	\$7	all	6.90	Aug.	6	Dec.	7 5 1/2
b. \$29	S. C. Morning Post	6,000	\$25	all	28		28		29 28

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers

Princes Building, Tel. address, Broker.

CORRECTED TO NOON, SEPT. 1, 1916. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS."

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated September 1, state:—

Since our last report, the August Settlement has passed off satisfactorily, and the market has been more active. Shipping shares have strengthened, also Docks and Sugars. The Shanghai market has also improved, stocks there show an appreciation. Cottons have been in good demand, Ewo having advanced to a buying rate of Tls. 150, and Shanghai Cottons having found buyers at Tls. 98 while Kungyik and Dominions at Tls. 14, whilst in the Straits the Rubber share markets close in the North with buyers at 26 1/2 after sales at this rate.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks continue in demand and sales have been made at \$745.

Union Insurance are still on offer at \$920 but there are buyers of Cantons at \$395. Yangtze have changed hands in Shanghai at \$282 1/2. China Fires are in request at \$154 and Hongkong Fires at \$385, at which rate business has been done.

Shipping shares remain firm—Douglas have advanced to \$136 1/2 and Deferred Indos have risen from \$128 to \$130—a considerable number of shares having changed hands at intermediate rates, besides there being a good demand for forward shares. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats remain neglected with possible sellers at \$22 1/2. Star Ferries have been ruling easier and sales have been reported at \$38 and \$37 and but at the close they can be placed at \$37 1/2. Union Waterboats have further strengthened and there are buyers now at \$17. Shell Transports have sellers at 109 1/2.

China Sugars experienced a sharp set back and dropped as low as \$107, but at this price the market steadied and buyers predominated. Sales have since been made at \$110. Malatons have been dealt in at \$38 and \$38 1/2.

Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have been in good demand and close with buyers at \$130. The steamer "Wisley" is now on her way here and should be in the Dock before many days. Shanghai Docks have also been the medium of a fair business and there has been quite a smart rise—business has been done as high as Tls. 75. Kowloon Wharves remain firm with buyers at \$84.

Hongkong Lands have changed hands at par, otherwise there is no business to report in this section. Green Island Cements are in steady demand at \$9 1/2 and sales were made at this rate and \$9.60. China Providents have advanced to \$9, but are now offering. B. & H. Electric and China Lights are wanted the former have buyers at \$52 and the latter at \$4.75. Dairy Farms are weak with sellers slightly under \$41. Hongkong Ropes are offering at \$34 and Low Level Trams have also slightly weakened, sales having been made at \$7.40. Watsons continue in demand at \$6 1/2 with no sellers in evidence. Steam Laundries are enquired for at \$3.

The following is the cash business reported:—

26th August.—Bar Silver—T. T. 2/1; Douglases \$134; Deferred Indos \$127; China Sugars \$111; Docks \$126; Trams \$7.60; Waterboats \$17.

28th August.—Bar Silver 31; T. T. 2/1; Sugars \$109 1/2 and \$110; Langkate Tls. 23; Docks \$128; Kungyik Tls. 14; Waterboats \$17.

29th August.—Bar Silver 31 1/10; T. T. 2/1; Banks \$745; Deferred Indos \$129; Sugars \$107 1/2; and \$108; Malatons \$38; Langkate Tls. 23; Shanghai Docks Tls. 75; China Lights \$4.75; Cements \$9; Trams \$7 1/2.

30th August.—Bar Silver 31 1/10; T. T. 2/1; Star Ferries \$37; Shanghai Docks Tls. 75; Hongkong Lands \$100; China Lights \$4.75; Providents \$8.90; Cements \$9.

31st August.—Bar Silver 32; T. T. 2/1; Hongkong Fires \$385; Deferred Indos \$130; Sugars \$108; Malatons \$38; Shanghai Docks Tls. 75; Hongkong Lands \$100; Providents \$9.00; Cements \$9; Trams \$7.40.

1st September.—Bar Silver 32; T. T. 2/1; Yangtze Shanghai \$282 1/2; Deferred Indos \$130; Sugars \$110; Langkate Tls. 23; Shanghai Docks Tls. 75; Hongkong Lands \$100; Hongkong Ices \$160.

2nd September.—Bar Silver 32; T. T. 2/1; Yangtze Shanghai \$282 1/2; Deferred Indos \$130; Sugars \$110; Langkate Tls. 23; Shanghai Docks Tls. 75; Hongkong Lands \$100; Hongkong Ices \$160.

3rd September.—Bar Silver 32; T. T. 2/1; Yangtze Shanghai \$282 1/2; Deferred Indos \$130; Sugars \$110; Langkate Tls. 23; Shanghai Docks Tls. 75; Hongkong Lands \$100; Hongkong Ices \$160.

4th September.—Bar Silver 32; T. T. 2/1; Yangtze Shanghai \$282 1/2; Deferred Indos \$130; Sugars \$110; Langkate Tls. 23; Shanghai Docks Tls. 75; Hongkong Lands \$100; Hongkong Ices \$160.

5th September.—Bar Silver 32; T. T. 2/1; Yangtze Shanghai \$282 1/2; Deferred Indos \$130; Sugars \$110; Langkate Tls. 23; Shanghai Docks Tls. 75; Hongkong Lands \$100; Hongkong Ices \$160.

6th September.—Bar Silver 32; T. T. 2/1; Yangtze Shanghai \$282 1/2; Deferred Indos \$130; Sugars \$110; Langkate Tls. 23; Shanghai Docks Tls. 75; Hongkong Lands \$100; Hongkong Ices \$160.

7th September.—Bar Silver 32; T. T. 2/1; Yangtze Shanghai \$282 1/2; Deferred Indos \$130; Sugars \$110; Langkate Tls. 23; Shanghai Docks Tls. 75; Hongkong Lands \$100; Hongkong Ices \$160.

8th September.—Bar Silver 32; T. T. 2/1; Yangtze Shanghai \$282 1/2; Deferred Indos \$130; Sugars \$110; Langkate Tls. 23; Shanghai Docks Tls. 75; Hongkong Lands \$100; Hongkong Ices \$160.

9th September.—Bar Silver 32; T. T. 2/1; Yangtze Shanghai \$282 1/2; Deferred Indos \$130; Sugars \$110; Langkate Tls. 23; Shanghai Docks Tls. 75; Hongkong Lands \$100; Hongkong Ices \$160.

10th September.—Bar Silver 32; T. T. 2/1; Yangtze Shanghai \$282 1/2; Deferred Indos \$130; Sugars \$110; Langkate Tls. 23; Shanghai Docks Tls. 75; Hongkong Lands \$100; Hongkong Ices \$160.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Saturday, 2nd Sep. 1916.

SELLING.		4 m/s. Marks	
T/T	2/1 3/4	4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
Demand	2/1 13/16	4 m/s. Marks	3.15
30 d/s	2/1 3/8	6 m/s. Marks	3.18
60 d/s	2/2	Demand, Germany	—
4 m/s.	2/2 1/16	Demand, New York	51 1/4
T/T Shanghai	71	T/T Bombay	160
T/T Singapore	91 1/4	Demand, Bombay	160
T/T Japan	101	T/T Calcutta	160
T/T India	159 3/4	Demand, Calcutta	160
Demand, India	160	Demand, Manila	101 1/2
T/T San Francisco	51	Demand, Singapore	91 1/4
co & New York	51	On Haiphong	34 1/2 prem.
T/T Java	123 1/4	On Saigon	34 1/2 prem.
T/T Marks	Nom.	On Bangkok	91 3/4
T/T France	3.01	Sovereign	2.20 Nom.
Demand, Paris	3.01 1/4	Gold Leaf, per oz.	53.80
BUYING.		Bar Silver, per oz.	32.7/16
4 m/s. L/C	2/2 9/16	DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
4 m/s. D/P	2/2 11/16	Chinese	30 cts pieces 12 3/4% dis.
6 m/s. L/C	2/1 13/16	Chinese	100 12 3/4% dis.
30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne	2/2 13/16	Hongkong 20 cts pieces	4 1/2% prem.
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	52 1/4		

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese 30 cts pieces 12 3/4% dis.
Chinese 100 12 3/4% dis.
Hongkong 20 cts pieces 4 1/2% prem.
Hongkong 10 4 1/2% prem.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall St., New York.

LONDON OFFICE: 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$3,628,000

U.S. GOLD \$6,878,000

BRANCHES:—

HONGKONG, PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

Through its close affiliation with The National City Bank of New York, the Bank is able to offer the services of the branches of that institution in Cuba and South America, namely:—

BUENOS AYRES, HAVANA, MONTVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTIAGO, CHILE, SAO PAULO.

All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1916.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

9.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " " " "

11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " " " "

12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " " " "

1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " " " "

2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " " " "

3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " " " "

4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " " " "

5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " " " "

6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. " " " "

7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. " " " "

8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. " " " "

9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. " " " "

10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. " " " "

11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. " " " "

12.00 P.M. to 1.0

